The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,782. New Series.]

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 53	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PRATTEN—May 4th, of cholera, John Brodhurst Pratten, son of the late Mr. John Pratten, of the Ordnance Department, aged 1 year 5 months and 11 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A. 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to
PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain MCQUEEN, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.
Bombay, 28th April 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comorin* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	6th May	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	10th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	TELEGRAPH	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	24th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	6th May	MAHARAJ	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	10th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	13th „	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday	17th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Friday	20th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday	24th „	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *South*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Shannon*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.
Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. TAYLOR, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.
Bombay, 16th April 1864.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN may have Board and Residence with a Family, who have a larger house than they require in a very healthy locality. Apply with name and address to "W.," *Gazette* Office.
29th April 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no applications for Shares in the proposed Company can be received.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
GAVIN STEEL,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864. Promoters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.
H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat.
Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

THE BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managers and Permanent Directors, Church Lane, at 3 P. M. on the 15th April, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1. That the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors be received and adopted.
2. That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Report, the future management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers.
3. That Messrs. Hurgovondass Pranjeevondass, Pranjeevondass Hurjeevondass, R. T. Price, and W. H. Crawford form the first Board of Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Roper, Price & Co. be the Secretaries and Treasurers.
4. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to have Supplemental Articles of Association prepared imbodying the alteration which the change of management may render necessary or advisable, and do submit the same for the signature of the Shareholders.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 16th May at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the above.
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

25,000 STERLING—TO BE GAINED! ON THE 1ST AUGUST 1864, £25,000. £4,166, £2,083 twice; £833, fifteen times; £416, thirty times; £83 &c. Sterling; in the large Austrian State Money Lottery. Guaranteed by Government and State.

On the 1st August 1864 one thousand of this Loan will be drawn and two months later the drawing of prizes will take place, in which every one of these thousand Tickets must have a sure gain. The larger prizes are as above stated, the smallest is £50 Sterling. The chances therefore, are extremely favourable and none should neglect to participate in this game in which by means of a very small investment such eminent prizes can be obtained.

Tickets for the above drawing cost, say, one £1, eleven £10, twenty-three £20 sterling. Supposing several persons were to join, and take twenty-three or more tickets (at proportionate prizes) each of the party would have to pay a trifle and partake of the chance of many numbers, of which several may hit upon high gains.

Orders attended to in course and drawing lists and prizes (the latter in English Bank Bills) will be sent speedily.

The amount of tickets desired may be remitted in Bills in England, France, Germany, &c. and parties are requested to apply direct to
J. & S. FRIEDBERG,
Bankers in Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
SIGNORA GEMA ONORATI CAGLIE,
ON
THIS EVENING, THE 5TH MAY,
IN THE
TOWN HALL,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

By kind permission of Major Roberts the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will be in attendance.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Ouverture, Zampa, by the band of 28th Slashers.	*Herold.*
Elegie, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Grande Romanza & Valse, by Signora Gema Gnorati Caglie	*Venzani.*
Caprice, Le Tremoto, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*De Beriot.*
Selections, Crown of Diamonds, band of 28th Slashers	*Auber.*

II.

Valse, Chant. du Ciel, band of 28th Slashers	*Strauss.*
Cavatina Il Trovatore, by Signora Gema Onorati Caglie	*Verdi.*
Carnevale di Venice, violin solo, by Herr Schmuck	*Ernst.*
Polacca di Puritani, by Signora Onorati Caglie.	*Bellini.*
Aria, Don Papiro, band of 28th Slashers.	

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.........Rs. 10 | Unreserved Seats......Rs. 5

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.
HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

WE, the undersigned, commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGNETS under the style of MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co. from the 1st March last.
MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
PRABHASUNKER GOWREESUNKER.

WE have from this date authorised MR. ERUCHSHA CURSETJEE to sign our firm per procuration.
MUNCHERJEE, PRABHASUNKER & Co.
2 Meadow Street, 29th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th April 1864.

TENDERS are invited for 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartley STEAM COAL to be delivered at the Works of the Colaba Press Company. The Coal to be landed at the sea wall opposite the premises of the Company direct from aboard a Ship and subject to its approval by the Company's Engineer.
By order of the Directors of the Company,
J. BROOKS,
Secretary, Colaba Press Company.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.
22nd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.
By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On board the Ship *South* two Newfoundland Dogs, and four Pups. Apply to Captain A WILSON on board, or at BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE Dubash, Armenian Lane.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to
BRIGGS & Co.
Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to
DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets...	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.	
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.	
Do. Charms in great variety.	
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.	
Do. Studs in cases complete.	
Do. Signet and other Rings.	
Do. Wedding and Guard do.	
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.	
Do. Solitaires.	
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.	
Ivory do. do.	
Silver Mugs for Children.	
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.	
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.	
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.	
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.	
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.	

ALSO
Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.
A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.
Fort and Byculla.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool,
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.
1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.
Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET.—The Premises, No 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, and now occupied by the undersigned to whom apply.
LEGGATT & Co.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.
11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO BE LET.—(For six months from 15th May). A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to NANSEY PARPIA, Medow Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„	„
„ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.
Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	per dz. Rs.	4½
Do. in pints	„ „	
Porter in pints (expected)	„ „	3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	„ 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.
No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ½ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpe ⅞, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co. (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅛.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley
} At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Propritor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,
"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobillity and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities." —*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

A FIRST-RATE selection of JEWELLERY &c., received by the last Overland Mail from well known houses both in London and Paris, as follows:—

Albert Ladies' Neck Chains, from Rs. 40, 50, 75 to 150.

Do. Gentlemen's Watch Guards, from Rs. 35, 40, 56 to 125.

Gold Lockets of various patterns Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamond, Ruby, and Painted from Rs. 20, 30, 40 to 60.

Bright Gold Locket, enameled and plain, from Rs. 8, 10, 12 to 15.

Best Electro Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, engraved, plain, and mother o' pearl in Morocco cases, from Rs. 10, 15 to 20.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Purses and Pocket Books, from Rs. 2, 3 to 5.

Gentlemen's Indian Rubber and Cane Walking Sticks, from Rs. 3, 4 to 6.

Different sorts of Scents, Rs. 2.

Flower Vases, from Rs. 2, 4, 6 to 10 per pair.

Albums, from Rs. 8 to 4.

Stereoscopic Slides, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 9 per dozen.

Do. Album for Carte de Visites Rs. 12 each.

Complete Albums with Carte de Visite, from Rs. 10 to 25 each.

Cart de Visite, colored and plain, from Rs. 6 to 12 per doz.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diamond Rings, from Rs. 60, 75, 150 to 250.

Photographic cases for Portraits, from Rs. 1, 2 to 4.
Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al lorders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their Houses at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "EMANUEL," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, LONDON, and RYDER and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "COLLARD & COLLARD." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS, BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail. LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy*, *Gertrude*, *Morayshire*, *Daphne*, *Defiance*, *Tartar*, *Carribbean*, *Duleep Sing*, *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, and other ships shortly expected.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.
HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7	„ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 „	„ 15
12 „	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.		Kin's.		Albert.		Lilly.		Linear.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „	22	0	33	0	33	0	30	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets.	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin,	Copper Bronzed,	Britannia,	Electro Silver
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	1	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

AUCTION SALE, on the 12th instant, at the Apollo Cotton Depot of Messrs. COOVERJEE MOWJEE & Co., of 88 candies Hinginghat Cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the first purchasers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra*, Captain TEASDALE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Sir Charles Napier*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that Goods for which Boats are not alongside, as they come to hand, are being landed at the Consignees' risk and expense.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Sir Charles Napier.*

SHIP "MONTROSE."—Passengers are hereby notified that this splendid new Iron Clipper will be ready for sea in a week, and she has still room for one or two more. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees, or Captain MCINTYRE, on board.
Apollo Street, 4th May 1864.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.
LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give Notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the Resolutions prepared by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices will be laid before the Worshipful Bench.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમબે પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે આઊશ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ
કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
Under distinguished patronage.
ON MONDAY, 9TH MAY 1864.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their fifth and last appearance this season, in
"MAKE YOUR WILLS,"
"A MOST UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."
AND
"SENT TO THE TOWER."
Dance by Mr. Todd of the 28th Regiment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle (Reserved)...Rs. 5 | Stalls ....Rs. 3
" (Unreserved) " 4 | Gallery........ " 2
Pit..............Re. 1

N. B.—Tickets can be procured at the *Times of India* and at the doors of the Theatre on Performance night.
Doors open at 8: Performance to commence at 8½.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open (on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th May, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Friday 6th...... 5h. 5m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday 13th......11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	5	Ascension Day.	5 31	6 22	10 26	10 47	3rd May 1864. Time—8h. 58m. 33s.3.
Fri.	6	St. John the Evangelist.	5 30	6 22	11 8	11 29	
Sat.	7	Venus rises at 5.2.	5 30	6 23	11 49	—	
Sun.	8	1st Sunday after Ascension.	5 29	6 23	0 8	0 28	
Mon.	9	Venus sets at 5.h2m.	5 29	6 24	0 47	1 7	
Tues.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 8m.	5 29	6 24	1 28	1 47	
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 20	KURRACHEE	April 27
AGRA	April 26	LAHORE	April 23
ALLAHABAD	April 28	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 28
BANGALORE	April 29	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 25	MEERUT	April 26
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 27
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 23
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 28	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

As the *Times of India*, having gone too far to be able with any regard for its own prestige to offer an apology to the Director of Public Instruction, boldly asserts that "by his own extorted confession Mr. Howard appears to have "made his public position serve the ends "of his private advantage," and that, consequently, the charge brought against him by our contemporary is "strictly and literally true," we would, in the interests of truth and fair play, recall to our readers' recollection what that charge really is. It is plainly stated in the often-quoted words: "Mr. Howard is retiring "with a fortune filched, by discreditable means, "from the depressed and needy scholars placed "under his care by a too confiding Government." In other words, Mr. Howard is accused of having fraudulently, and without the knowledge of the Government he serves, made money by the sale of his books at more than their legitimate price to the depressed and needy pupils of the Government schools. This is the charge; what is the confession? Mr. Howard simply admits that he has made a little money by the sale of his books. And this, says the *Times of India*, is the matter of chief importance in the accusation! So that, if a man is prosecuted for receiving money under false pretences, and he admits, "I did receive money," the Judge is to look upon such an admission as "a complete "and criminating confession of the truth of the "charge against him." Surely, what is of chief importance is not the fact that money was made, but the allegation that it was made dishonourably. This allegation Mr. Howard does not admit to be just, and it is this allegation which the Editor of the *Times of India* is called upon to prove. Now, first, with respect to the amount of profit which has already been realized on the sale of the books, it was stated by our contemporary on Saturday last that Mr. Howard's "filchings" were reported to be worth at least £1,000 a year. We speak without the returns by us, but we believe the total value of all the copies of Mr. Howard's books sold to the "depressed and needy" pupils does not amount to £1,000 a year. In the postscript to his Memorandum, which we published yesterday, Mr. Howard himself says: "I find "that I have in the whole received *between four "and five thousand rupees from the publishers of "my books. This spreads over about four years.*" Yet with this postscript lying before him, and positively and expressly contradicting the slanderous exaggeration in Saturday's *Times of India*, our contemporary yesterday morning unblushingly repeated the false statement which had been thus fully and completely refuted.

It is not, however, so much the amount of the profits, as the source from which they were derived, which the public is interested in finding out. Has then the fortune of £400 or £500 with which Mr. Howard is "retiring" (happy man, if such a pittance content his modest aspirations!) been "filched" or honestly earned? On this point the Memorandum in answer to the *Times of India* supplies full information. Mr. Howard seems, in the first instance, to have undertaken the compilation of a set of school-books because there was at the time no one else in Bombay capable of doing the work as well as he could do it and in such a way as to meet the objections taken by the natives to the use of McCulloch's series. So long as the books were only used in the Bombay Government schools, they were printed at the expense of Government, and sold at a price just sufficient to cover cost of production and sale expenses. Soon, however, the books began to find favour with the public, and with the Directors of Public Instruction in other provinces of India; and the circulation became so large that Mr. Howard, seeing the copyright was likely to become a valuable one, had the books printed in a much improved form at his own expense, first in Bombay and afterwards in England. The Government schools of this Presidency continue to receive the new editions at the price originally paid for much inferior works; and are in so far benefited by the popularity of Mr. Howard's series that they have really excellent books supplied to them at prices which, but for the large outside circulation, would not pay the cost of publishing. The question, therefore, is, whether Mr. Howard is bound in honour or in fairness to surrender to Government the copyright of books which were not prepared as part of his official work, and which can only yield a profit because their merits have obtained them popular favour in parts of India in which Mr. Howard has no influence whatever over the direction of national education. It would be as reasonable to suppose that a head master of Eton, who should write a new Latin grammar for the use of the school, ought, were the book to be introduced by the teachers of youth into every other public school in England, to make a present of the copyright to the foundation of Eton College.

The Government of Bombay not only lays no such preposterous claim as this to the possession of Mr. Howard's private property, but it very justly considers itself fortunate in having a Director of Public Instruction able to prepare books which are now accepted as the national school-books in India. There has never been the slightest sign of a disposition on the part of Government to dispute Mr. Howard's rights; and we believe that the general indignation excited by the malicious and unwarrantable attack on one of the most distinguished public servants in the Presidency is fully shared by Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues. The *Times of India* will have it that the sympathy expressed by the Government with Mr. Howard is all assumed; but it is not yet forgotten that, when Sir Bartle Frere, in the Resolutions on Mr. Howard's Reports for 1861-62 and 1862-63, spoke in terms of unqualified admiration of the work done and the policy pursued by the Director of Public Instruction, the same journal, to serve the ends of its own clique of pious malignants, declared that the Governor did not mean what he said, and that he was in reality most anxious to get rid of Mr. Howard. Whoever, therefore, believes that the members of the Government of Bombay are utterly destitute of any sense of honour or justice will agree with the *Times of India* in thinking that Mr. Howard's conduct with reference to the sale of these books has been quite unauthorized.

FOR different reasons, our respected correspondent "Civis" and ourselves have come to the same conclusion, that the resolutions to be proposed to-day by Mr. Cassels at the meeting of the Bench of Justices are highly unsatisfactory, and ought to be rejected almost without discussion. We should like to know what possible advantage will be derived from the changes proposed by the Committee of the Bench. The evil of the old system was that three Commissioners, who were responsible to no one for what they did, undertook to manage Municipal affairs. Will that evil be remedied by appointing one Commissioner (a Government nominee) to take the place of the three and leaving him completely independent of the Bench of Justices? We understood that the Committee had been instructed to devise some scheme for enabling the Justices to take an active part in the management of Municipal affairs; but, instead of making the Municipality more popular, Mr. Cassels would make it more autocratic, instead of giving the Bench more authority, Mr. Cassels would take away from them even that which they have. "Civis" is, we think, too hard upon the Justices in saying that they would never be of any use if they were placed at the head of the Municipality. It is true that public spirit is at present by no means strong in Bombay, but that it actually exists and is increasing amongst us no one can doubt who reads the report of the very plain spoken and practical speeches delivered at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday last. From what we know of the disposition of many members of the Bench, we can say with certainty that the activity recently shown is not merely spasmodic, but will be kept up with increased force until local self-government becomes a working reality amongst us. If this were not so, we agree with "Civis" that the Bench of Justices would be a mere nuisance which any Municipal Commission that did its duty ought to sweep away. But we have sufficient faith in the vitality of Bombay to think that this city is quite as well prepared for a popular Municipality as either Calcutta or Kurrachee. The discussion to-day, which we hope every Justice resident in the island will make a point of being present at, ought, it seems to us, to be limited to the *constitution* of the Municipality. If the Justices try at one meeting to arrange a scheme of taxation and to provide for the better arrangement of the Water Works and the Conservancy of the town, besides passing a Municipal Reform Bill, they will assuredly fall into such a state of confusion as must rejoice the hearts of their worst enemies. Let them attend to one thing at a time, and they will have some chance of doing it well.

While we write, we are informed that the following series of resolutions, in amendment of those to be proposed by Mr. Cassels, will be brought forward at the meeting, and are likely to receive influential support. The principle of the resolutions, which is to place the control of Municipal affairs in the hands of the Bench, is asserted in the first three; if these be passed, it might perhaps be judicious to withdraw the rest, and leave the settlement of details to a new Committee:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Municipal Acts at present in force in Bombay be repealed, and a new Act passed, committing the entire management of Municipal affairs to a Corporation.
2. That this Corporation consist of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay resident for the time being in the Presidency town.
3. That the Justices appoint annually, with the approval of Government, a member of the Bench to be President of the Corporation, on a salary of at least Rs. 2,000 a month. The President to reside in Bombay, and not to engage in any other occupation or trade while he holds this office; and to be liable to removal at any time by the vote to two-thirds of the Justices present at a Special General Meeting.
4. That the Justices elect annually a Municipal Committee consisting of seven members (one of whom shall act as Vice-Chairman, and receive a salary of at least Rs. 1,200 a month) to assist the Chairman in the management of Municipal affairs.
5. That the Municipal Committee hold regular meetings once a week for the transaction of business; three members to form a quorum.
6. That the Committee nominate the following executive officers of the Municipality, whose salaries shall be fixed by the Bench:—
   A Secretary,
   An Engineer and Surveyor,
   A Health Officer,
   A Collector of Taxes,
   An Assessor.
7. That the Committee submit to the Bench at the regular quarterly meetings statements of the receipts and expenditure for Municipal purposes during each quarter, together with estimates for the ensuing quarter, and be on no account permitted to exceed the sanctioned estimates, unless the proposed excess shall have been previously approved by a Special General Meeting of the Bench.
8. That the accounts be revised once a quarter by two paid auditors, one to be appointed by the Government and the other by the Bench.

WE are happy to be enabled to inform our readers that Mr. Howard, four days since, retained eminent Counsel for the purpose of conducting his suit for libel against the *Times of India*. Under the able manipulation of Mr. Anstey, this case bids fair to be enrolled among the Indian *causes célèbres.*

IT is rumoured in Bombay that Government intend to put up the site of the Cooperage to public auction, on Monday next, no notice of such intention having yet been given except to one or two favoured individuals. We can hardly believe that anything so scandalously unfair to the public is seriously contemplated.

THE *Englishman*:—Though the Supreme Government has not yet thought fit to read the Majesty of Burmah the lesson he so much needs, the lawless state of the Salween frontier has been forced upon its attention to such an extent that energetic measures will be taken to bring it to a state of order as soon as possible.

THE same paper hears from Darjeeling that the Lieutenant Governor arrived on the 20th instant all safe and well. "The Bhootan mission have now been a week at Darjeeling, and are very reserved on the subject of their late proceedings at Panakka; the whole thing no doubt has ended in a grand fiasco, from no fault of the envoy or his colleagues, who all exhibited a gallant front throughout. The whole is simply the result of the Bhooteas being unmitigated savages, utterly ignorant of civilised usages."

IT appears (says the *Englishman*) that the Government of India has for some time entertained the project of obtaining a footing in Lassa, for the purpose of facilitating communication with and through Thibet. "The Nepaulese durbar, however, strongly protests against the measure. This exclusive policy on the part of the Nepaul government has been manifested very strongly lately, and Jung Bahadoor has, by no means, shown the friendly spirit of a staunch ally. Astute as he is, the barbarain instinct is too strong for his cunning. He must see what it is good for him to do, but somehow or other he will not do it."

THE same paper understands that a proposal has been submitted to Government regarding the all-important subject of the trial of Europeans in the Mofussil. "A similar proposition was made under the late Viceroyalty by the Chief Commissioner of Oude, but Lord Elgin declined to entertain it then, as he considered the subject of far too great importance to be settled hastily. We heard a great deal two years ago about the Judges of the High Court on the Criminal side, going on circuit, but nothing has come of it. The great difficulty in the Mofussil would be the juries, but at such places as Allahabad, Benares, &c., an English jury could always be assembled."

MR. CARNAC is (says the *Delhi Gazette*,) at present engaged in a very delicate enquiry into the character of Shaik Momin Ally, the Principal Sudder Ameen of Mynpoorie, a native of Sundeela in the province of Oudh. "As far as we have been able to learn he is charged with having accepted a bribe of five thousand rupees to suppress evidence of forgery on the part of one Gujadhur Sing, brother to Chowdry Luchmun Sing of Kerowlee. The latter is an honorary Magistrate, and was rewarded with a jagheer for services in the mutiny."

THE notorious rebel Jeshwunt Sing, formerly a jemadar of sowars at Saugor and subsequently thanadar of Lullutpoor, for whom the authorities have been hunting the last seven years, has (says the same paper) just been captured by a party of the Dumoh police under Captain Sutherland, at Garrola, a village eighteen miles from Dumoh; he has been sent to Saugor for trial, and is now in the jail there under a large guard. Jeshwunt Sing was said to have been killed by Captain Thain of the Lullutpore police last year; indeed his *head was recognized*, and this puzzled the police officers in the Saugor district, but there is no doubt the man Captain Sutherland has captured is the real *wallah*.

THE last news heard of the Commander-in-Chief has been placed at the disposal of the *Delhi Gazette*. His trip through Cashmere has been a very pleasant one. After travelling through deep snow and frost from Murree to the Baramoula Pass, His Excellency and his party found the valley agreeably warm and pleasant. Crossing the Woolur lake they remained some time encamped on its bank to enjoy the pleasant sport peculiar to those regions; many a *Barasinga* fell to the guns of the sportsmen, though it was difficult to get at them through the deep snow. On the 2nd of April Sir Hugh Rose arrived at Sirreenuggur, where he was, of course, welcomed in great state by the Governor of Cashmere, and a portion of the Maharajah's army. After a stay of four days the party started up the Sind valley, and went as far as the snow would permit them to go. They then returned *via* Sirreenuggur and Islamabad through the Bambal Pass on the road to Jummoo, which place they expected to reach by the end of this month. On the arrival of Sir Hugh Rose within his territory the Maharajah received him in great pomp, and with much apparent kindness. His Highness's ministers and grandees accompanied him throughout his tour. The Hon'ble Mr. Bouverie, (son of Viscount Folkstone) and Mr. Fitzgerald, are now travelling in Cashmere, having come out from England for sport. One of His Excellency's party has had, it is said, a narrow escape. He lost his footing and fell, in a snow storm, but being caught by the projecting branches of a tree was saved from what would in all probability have been death.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALICUT MALABAR, 3RD MAY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Cannanore and Bombay.

GOA, 4TH MAY.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Malabar Coast.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, per steamer *Johnston Castle*, will be closed this day at 4 P. M.

A CRICKET match comes off this morning, Thursday, at the Colaba ground, between the Prince of Wales' Cricket Club and H. M.'s 28th Regiment.

CAPTAIN T. D. KER, Her Majesty's 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough in India for two years under the old furlough regulations.

WE understand that Major Lester, the Educational Inspector for the Southern Division (who is now in England), intends to resign his appointment in that Department.

THE Concert to be given by Signora Gemma Onorat: Caglie, assisted by Herr Schmuck, and the Band of the 28th Regt., takes place this evening in the Town Hall. The fair *beneficiare* should be well supported in her endeavours to entertain the public of Bombay.

WE hear that Messrs. Çursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree have started a Company called the "Victoria Patent Brick Company," for the manufacture of bricks of a superior description for building purposes.

THE Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company have ruled that in future all the District Engineers on the Konkan, Deccan, Nassick, Oomrawuttee, Nagpore, Hurda, and Jubbulpore lines, will in future receive 1,000 Rupees a month, instead of Rs. 800.

THE barque *Yarra*, which arrived yesterday from London, spoke the ship *Africa*, hence to Liverpool, on the 6th of April, in lat. 3 deg. 48 min. S., and long. 66 deg. 39 min. E. She was making 16 inches of water per hour, bearing up for the Mauritius, and wished to be reported here.

WE learn from a correspondent that the distress on account of the dearness of provisions is again increasing in Cambay. The Committee which had collected money to afford relief to the inhabitants has, we understand, made arrangements to send large quantities of rice to that place.

WE are given to understand that instructions have been received in Bombay from the Government of India to the effect that Act XI. of 1864, relating to the abolition of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers attached to the Adawlut establishments should be put into operation here with the least practicable delay.

THE dealers in grass are again raising their prices, and intend, it is said, to bring about a monopoly such as they attempted last year. The price has already been raised from Rs. 6 to 10 per 100 bundles. Mr. Stephens, of Byculla, did the public good service on the last occasion of these machinations by laying in a large stock of grass, and supplying it throughout the island at a reasonable rate and thus defeated the ends of these monopolists. If he will do so again the public will be indebted in one more obligation to him.

HERE we have another absurdity. The idea of firing a salute of twenty-one guns in honour of the departure for England of the *quasi* Raja, Dhuleep Singh! Yet this is what the Bombay government has just done. Nothing of this kind was done when Dhuleep Singh came to Calcutta to take away his mother from Nepaul, nor was there a salute fired for him on his arrival in Bombay, the other day. Perhaps, Sir Bartle Frere calculates upon some little popularity amongst the nobility at home in return for this mock homage to *pseudo* royalty.—*Allahabad Observer.*

MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES.—The special Sessions of the Peace originally announced to be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce, in Church Lane, near the Cathedral, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission and its relation to the Bench of Justices, will be laid before the Worshipful Bench for disposal. These Resolutions, which are eleven in number, were published in our paper of Tuesday last.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade, this evening:—

March.—"Herminen"..........Kuhner.
Overture.—"I. Martiri"..........Donizetti.
Selection (Op.)—"Lurline"..........Wallace.
Waltz.—"First Love"..........Farmer.
Aria.—"Rubezahl"..........Flotow.
Quadrille.—"Scotch"..........Faust.
Galop.—"Voltige"..........Lumbye.

THE VACATION AND THE MAGISTRACY.—The usual "long vacation" in May having commenced, when the business of the Civil Courts is for the most part suspended for a period of five weeks, the hearing of all summons cases in the Police Courts has been postponed until the first week in June. The work in the Fort Police Office, as in that at Mazagon, is extremely heavy, and far beyond the powers of physical endurance of the three overworked Magistrates to keep down. The consequence is an accumulation of arrears which can only be cleared off by the additional aid of at least two or three more Magistrates. All the Municipal cases have for some time past been in abeyance, and there are nearly one hundred cases for the Criminal Sessions of the High Court in various stages of progress towards completion, some of which ought long since to have been brouht to maturity. The Magistrates, who are all hard-working, painstaking men, do their best to keep up with their work, but it is unreasonable to expect that three men can for any length of time carry on satisfactorily to themselves or beneficially for the interests of the public, the work of six; and this is precisely the present position of affairs in our Police Offices. The wheels of Justice are fairly clogged, and like the Railway, the whole business must eventually come to a deadlock unless Government sanctions the additional aid applied for. It is quite as much as the Magistrates can do to work off so much of the current business as will make a general jail delivery daily of all the minor offenders. Nothing seems yet to be known for certain as to what Government intends to do in regard to the urgent demand for more Magistrates; but there can be no doubt that this is a question of vital importance to the interests of the public, which it would not be politic to neglect. What is urgently wanted is a sufficient number of Magistrates amongst whom the work could be divided so that there should be no arrears. This number should be five at least, four of whom should be wholly engaged in the disposal of High Court and all other heavy cases. There should be four Magistrates with full powers, and an Assistant Magistrate who should be employed in disposing of all petty offences, nuisance cases, and the like. The pay of the latter need not be more than 500 or 600 rupees a month, and after some years' experience he would become a fit and proper person to succeed to a vacancy on the Bench.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*4th May.*)

ALIMONY.—Mrs. Gaynor applied to His Worship for a summons against her husband, Mr. Thomas Gaynor, who she stated had refused to grant her a separate maintenance.

His Worship informed the applicant that she might have a summons, as applied for, but that this being the vacation term for all the Courts, it would not be returnable until the first week in June, to which period the hearing of all summons cases had been postponed. Mrs. Gaynor thereupon thanked His Worship and withdrew.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

EXTRACTION OF ALKALI.—George Wellesdew, seaman of the Ship *Salamanca*, was charged with stealing three bars of soap, being a portion of Commissariat stores placed on board for the use of troops, the ship having been chartered for their conveyance. The prisoner having been caught red-handed by the chief officer, admitted the truth of the charge. The Captain stepped forward and stated, in choice Lindlay Murray, that he had been forced into the Police Court, of which he had a horror (reason not stated), by the conduct of some of his crew. Some three weeks ago they stole a case of gin, and although their chests and the forecastle had undergone an almost immediate search, no traces of the juniper could be found, and the (gin) case-hardened "salts" persisted in denying all knowledge of the affair. Shortly after a chest of tea was broken open and a portion of the contents abstracted, the larceny being attributed to rats. The skipper (to use his own words) "felt hurt," as he had never before sailed with a crew so strongly gifted with the bump of acquisitiveness: he called them all aft, and in a short but feeling speech pointed out the error of their late proceedings, and implored them to go on the other tack; and as an inducement so to do, he intimated his intention, should any one be caught at the little game he had been deploring, to proceed against him or them with the utmost rigor of the law. As the prisoner had pleaded guilty, and it was the first offence proved against him, His Worship let him off with eight weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

FRACTURE OF THE (MEDICINE) CHEST.—The Captain of the British ship *Kristna*, having received his sailing orders for the Gulf, with a due and praiseworthy regard for the health of himself and crew, had sent his medicine chest on shore for the purpose of having it replenished. This having been accomplished, the chest was set upon the head of a coolie who, under convoy of the chief butler, proceeded to carry the precious freight to the Bunder, from whence it was to be conveyed on board. On arriving near the dockyard a buggy driven by a descendant of Jehu (for he was driving furiously) swept over the coolie and knocked the box of medicines into "smithereens." The evidence not being sufficiently conclusive to justify His Worship convicting the buggy wallah of furious driving, he was discharged, and the Captain was referred to the Civil Court for damages.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*4th May.*)

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR THE DADUR STATION.—Thomas Duffin, the engine-driver of the ballast train which caused the accident, was brought up on remand, charged with wilfully and negligently omitting to do what he was legally bound to do, in consequence of which the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway was endangered on Wednesday the 6th ultimo.

Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the prosecution, Mr. Ramsden for the engine-driver.

Mr. Crawford, before the case was proceeded with, complained to the Magistrate of certain misstatements which had appeared in the daily newspapers regarding this case. He said that it had been made to appear that the Railway Company were persecuting the prisoner, and, moreover, that he, as their advocate, was not present at the last and previous occasions when the case was postponed. This, he said, was not his fault, as on the last occasion he had appeared at 12 o'clock but that the prisoner and his advocate had been at the Police Office before him, and had with the consent of His Worship been allowed to leave.

[REPORTER'S NOTE.—In all the reports of this case in this paper it has been mentioned whenever Mr. Crawford was present, and in the issue of the 28th ultimo there is a report of a discussion which ensued between himself and the Magistrate on his protesting against the case being postponed because of the absence of the defendant's counsel. On that occasion the Magistrate decided against Mr. Crawford on the ground that it would be unfair to the defendant to proceed with the examination of the witnesses in the absence of his legal adviser. There was on that occasion some misunderstanding between the learned gentlemen engaged in the case as to the hour when it would be called on.]

The following additional evidence was this day taken:—

Mr. W. West, the Acting Chief Resident Engineer of the Company, stated to the following effect:—He produced a plan being a diagram of the Mahim Branch, showing its junction with the main line, extending as far as the Dadur Station. He was able to say that the measurements shown upon the plan were correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramsden.—The semaphore signal for the main line was 170 yards beyond the junction points on the up main line. There was no other semaphore signal on the main line between that and Dadur to stop any down train. As Engineer of the line witness had had considerable experience as to the placing of signals. In engineering matters he was the chief adviser of the Company as to the placing of signals. Witness believed of late years it was usual to have a signal on both sides of the junction points, at a considerable distance, called auxiliary signals, which signals were very liable to be out of order, and could not be relied upon for working correctly at all times. There was no signal on this side of the points at the Mahim junction, because the signal already provided was visible at a very great distance, and appeared amply sufficient for the protection of this junction, the driver of an engine being bound to pull up as soon as possible after seeing the danger signal; and because the traffic on this line had not hitherto been so great as in the case of those junctions where auxiliary signals were generally used. Those were his two reasons. He could not call to mind any instance of points at a junction on any other line being protected or unprotected by auxiliary signals. Had not had much experience of the working of other lines. The junction signal was sometimes placed at the points. In this instance it was 170 yards from the points for the purpose of stopping up-trains, a collision with which was much more likely to occur at this particular junction. Witness considered this signal a sufficient protection for the junction against a collision. Since the accident at this junction, he had advised the erection of another signal, on this side of the points. Witness advised the erection of this additional signal to prevent drivers having any excuse for such carelessness as occasioned the late collision. In the absence of an auxiliary signal at that junction the drivers would have no proper excuse, but he would make it the ground for an excuse. Mr. West thought it the duty of the Company to remove the ground of excuse by the erection of an additional signal. Since the accident other auxiliary signals had been ordered to be erected, but not in consequence of the accident. Witness meant on other parts of the line.

Benjamin Ardley, examined by Mr. Crawford, stated.—He was a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was guard of the ballast train on the occasion of the late collision at the Mahim junction. He left the Elphinstone Bunder at 8-52 A.M. The train should have started at 7-40. It was more than an hour late. Witness was in the rear van on that occasion. The train consisted of 47 empty trucks and a brake-van. When about half way between Dadur and the Mahim junction, he just saw the danger signal at that junction against them, and in consequence he applied the brake. After that he heard the guard's whistle, and he then put the brake on harder. A very short time after witness put the brake on they came in collision with the Mahim up-train at the junction. The prisoner Thomas Duffin was driving that train. Witness did not leave the brake-van until after the collision took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ramsden.—It was one of the rules that it was the guard's duty to see that a cord was attached to the bell on the tender, and passed along the top of the carriages, and the end secured to the guard's van. In this train there was no communication from the guard to the driver. It was witness's duty to look for the signals. He did not look out in the direction of, and endeavour to see the signal before he did see it when half way between Dadur and the junction. When he put on the brake he did not look down to see whether the wheels were skidded. Witness could not know without looking down. Guards who had had practice know when the wheels were skidded without looking down. It was his duty to see the brake in working order. It was the business of the station master, or the person in charge of the siding, to see the train start at the proper time.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Saturday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ACCORDING to previous announcement, a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of the Railway arrangements in relation to traffic requirements in this Presidency, and which was attended by the following members:—Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman, in the Chair; the Hon. Walter R. Cassels; J. L. Scott, Esq.; A. J. Hunter, Esq.; John Sands, Esq.; Anthony Morrison, Esq.; S. Mavrogordato, Esq.; Jules Siegfried, Esq.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.; Alex. Stewart, Esq.; J. Pennell, Esq.; James Bogie, Esq.; Alex. C. Brice, Esq.; T. R. Booth, Esq., J. Ahlers, Esq.; H. Brooke, Esq.; J. Stewart, Esq.; W. Cooper, Esq.; N. Eutochide, Esq.; R. T. Price, Esq.; A. Havenith, Esq.; and N. Manockjee Wadia, Esq.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—This meeting has been called, as you are aware, to take into consideration the present very inefficient arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, in the way of provision for the traffic on their line. The Company have made public confession of their inability to do the work which the public are justified in expecting of them, in their notice in the newspapers that after a certain date named they will cease to accept for carriage an article which forms the staple trade of this Presidency; and it is now high time that the public should let the Company and the Government know, in unmistakeable terms, that it is very far from satisfied with the way in which things are going on. I freely admit that the Company has great difficulties to contend with, more particularly in the present unfinished state of their works on the Ghauts, and I willingly credit them with a large margin of excuse for their shortcomings on that account, but I maintain at the same time that they have not done all that they could have done towards accommodating the public, with the knowledge they had of what would be required of them, and with the means they had, or ought to have had, at their command. Now, we do not blame the Company for issuing their notification; probably, under the circumstances, it was the best thing they could do, the sacrifice of much valuable property will be prevented and the masses of cotton now lying exposed at the up-country stations will be brought to their destination and housed before the rains. It may be argued that the Railway Company are no more amenable to the public for the way in which they do their business than any other carriers, and that if they choose to shut off the stream of traffic at any particular time, and to do their business generally in a slipshod discreditable manner, that is a matter which concerns themselves alone. Gentlemen, it is this mistaken notion that we are met together this day to protest against, in the most emphatic manner. The Indian Railways are not in the position of ordinary carriers; they have had concessions and privileges and subsidies allowed them, for which the public has a right to demand some return. Is it to count for nothing that the shareholders are guaranteed by the State a handsome return for their capital, be the line a success or be it a failure? Is it to be ignored that the Indian public, by the present exchange arrangement makes the Companies a free gift of 8 per cent. on all the capital they expend? Are we to get no return for the present to those Companies of all the land their lines run over? Are we to go on making roads at the public expense as feeders for these lines from all directions, and are the Railway Companies to render those roads useless at their own good pleasure? Are we to suffer the nuisance of the Railways crossing our streets and interrupting the traffic of our city till the burden is greater than we can bear, in order to afford every facility to those Companies for the development of their traffic, only to be told in return that they shall stop our trade whenever it suits their convenience to do so? Is it too much to ask in return for all these advantages that the Company shall take pains to keep up their traffic arrangements to the standard of the public requirements to the utmost of their power and shall not arbitrarily stop the traffic in our principal export because, forsooth, they have carelessly neglected to make provision for doing the work of other means of conveyance which they have driven off the road! How many lakhs of rupees, think you, has the careless disregard by the G. I. P. Railway Company of their duties to the public cost? And calculate if you can how many lakhs a continuance of the present mismanagement will yet cost the public and the Indian Finances. I do not refer alone to actual losses by fire, and by culpable neglect of goods in their charge which the Company have had to make good, a tithe of which would have caused a clean sweep of all the officials concerned in any Railway in England; but I refer chiefly to indirect losses by the failure of the Company to meet their engagements which they were undoubtedly under to the public. As an example cotton has fallen Rs. 50 per candy in the last six weeks, and during all that time owners of cotton have had large quantities of it at Mulkapoor, Egutpoora, Kussara, and elsewhere, detained by the Railway Company, which they could not realize, from no fault of their own, while they saw the market daily dropping before their eyes. Meanwhile the bills against that cotton, drawn in the anticipation of the article taking the usual time to reach its destination and being sold to meet these drafts, have matured, and men have been put to immense inconvenience and heavy loss; some of them pushed to the verge of bankruptcy in consequence. And all this because the G. I. P. Railway Company chose blindly to shut their eyes to the exigencies of the traffic and refused to take warning from what occurred last year. There was then some apology for them because the thing was new, and they were taken by surprise by the amount of the traffic, but this year, with last year's warning ringing in their ears, their conduct is wholly inexcusable, and deserves the severest reprehension of the public whom they profess to serve, and treat so ill. Already the native cotton dealers, in despair of the Railway Company's doing their work, are organizing a system of carts to carry their cotton as it was carried probably 2,000 years ago, and next year they hope to be independent of the Company altogether. Is this not disgraceful; do you not all feel humiliated? I declare I feel ashamed that Western enlightenment and progress should thus be degraded in the eyes of our native fellow-subjects. But independently of that consideration, we have a right to complain that when we have given to the Company what is, if ordinary intelligence were used, actually a monopoly of the traffic, they should recklessly throw this away, and remain a dead weight on the country's finances, without an effort to make themselves self-supporting. It is not for the public to enquire where the blame lies, whether with the Board in London, the Committee here, or the executives on the line; all that we have to do is to insist that in return for the advantages given to the Company, they shall well and truly perform the work of the public. And this brings me to consider the conduct of the Government in the matter, who, as Trustees for the public, profess to overlook the doings of the Company, and to exercise that control over their proceedings which the interests of the public demand. I regret to say that I cannot exonerate the Government Railway Department from blame in connexion with the dead lock at which we have arrived. Either the Government has a right to insist on the Company doing its duty in matters such as those in which they have failed, in which case it has signally neglected to exercise its powers, or it has not the power, in which case the public interest has been neglected when the relation between the Railway Company and the Government was fixed, and it continues to be neglected every hour until some new arrangement is made giving the Government that power—meanwhile it seems that an expression of public opinion such as this meeting to-day will, I hope, give forth unequivocally, is the only means left to stir the Company up to a sense of its duty. It is not our province to suggest the means that should be adopted to bring up the carrying capacity of the Company to the requirements of the traffic, that is better left to professional men, but two means present themselves naturally and have been suggesting themselves to all, except apparently the Company and the Government Railway Department ever since last monsoon, viz., the increase of rolling stock and the provision of a double track—that a double line of rails must be provided on both our lines is becoming more and more apparent every day, and the sooner the work is set about the better. Our traffic requirements and the public safety alike call out for an up and down line, and it is a mistaken economy which objects to the arrangement on the ground of expense. I trust that the lamentable failure of the G. I. P. Railway Company in its obligations to the public will not only act as a warning to them against further trifling with their duties, and lead their officials by the use of ordinary foresight to anticipate the future requirements of the traffic of the line, and so to avoid the humiliating confession of incompetency contained in their late notification; but that the Bombay and Baroda line will benefit by the experience of its elder brother, and by timely arrangements avoid a repetition in its case of the discreditable state of things which we are met this day to discuss. Whether well or ill founded I will not say, but it is certain that a general impression exists that the internal economy of both lines is of that kind which is best described by the graphic expression "a muddle," and that a want of systematic organization prevails, from the effects of which the public has to suffer, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It is this constant clashing of the different departments, this perpetual petty warfare between the authorities in the Board Room and the authorities at the India House, between local officials and the Home Powers, that stops all progress, breeding universal discontent within and universal indignation on the part of the public out of doors; thus improvements when suggested are strangled at their birth, and things are allowed to drift along in hopeless confusion ending as is natural, in a general deadlock. I am afraid I have detained you too long with these observations, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse. Before sitting down I would suggest that an urgent representation should be made by the Chamber to His Excellency the Governor in Council, bringing to the notice of the Government the acknowledged incapacity of the G. I. P. Railway Company to perform the work which the public has a right to expect of them, and praying that Government may bring the pressure of its authority to bear upon them in order to awaken them to a sense of their duty; representing at the same time the faulty state of the traffic arrangements generally, and the absence of any reasonable amount of progressive improvement in that respect, as well as the great loss that has been caused to customers of the Railway by delay in forwarding their goods, and the serious inconvenience to the cotton trade which the Company's late notification is calculated to produce.

THE HON'BLE MR. WALTER R. CASSELS said:—I think that the Committee of the Chamber have done well, and deserve our thanks, for calling this general meeting for the purpose of discussing the mismanagement of the G. I. P. Railway. The question is one of very serious importance, involving as it does to so great an extent the trade of the Presidency, and I think that, as representatives of the mercantile community, we are bound to inquire into the matter. There is very little fear that Government and the Directors and Shareholders at home will disregard our denunciation of this mismanagement. I must say that I do not consider the Directors here to blame. I believe that they are doing what they can, and feel as much as we do the inefficiency of the Company, but they are powerless. They stand between a Managing Board in London who know little or nothing of our circumstances but still exercise control, and an inefficient staff and defective system. I therefore personally desire to exempt the local Committee of Directors from all censure. I believe that about one-fourth of all the cotton that comes to Bombay is brought down by the G. I. P. Railway. The Company pretended to be able to do all the traffic of the districts through which the line passes, but, after leading the country to abandon and disorganize other means of transport, they have systematically failed to execute the work they have undertaken. It is well known that last year, either through want of foresight, or some other species of mismanagement, the resources and rolling-stock of the Company were quite inadequate for the traffic which they had not only invited, but actually accepted, and that immense sums had to be paid for cotton and other produce received for transport to Bombay but left to rot in the rain. The experience of last year ought to have taught the Company a lesson, but they have not profited by it, and I believe they have already taken charge of more cotton than they can possibly bring to Bombay before the monsoon. At any rate the experience of last year ought to have convinced them of the utter impossibility of managing the whole of the probable traffic of this season, and they ought to have had the honesty to confess this, and give the public notice in time to reorganize other modes of transport. They did not do so but allowed us to go on quietly, in ignorance, until the 19th April, when it was too late to organize alternative means of traffic, and then they suddenly and coolly gave us notice that they would not receive any more cotton after the 5th of May. I think, Sir, that this culpable want of frankness and foresight cannot be too strongly denounced. The amounts recently paid in compensation for cotton and other produce lost or destroyed have been as follows:—During the half year ending 30th June 1863 Rs. 268,570, during the half year ending 31st December 1863 258,920, or nearly 5½ lakhs of Rupees in the course of last year. Now I unhesitatingly assert that the exercise of common foresight and prudence might have saved the whole of this outlay. One might have wondered at the calmness with which the shareholders have taken such mismanagement, if one had not reflected that the loss does not actually fall upon the Railway Company but upon us, the unfortunate tax-payers of India, and this is the secret of the indifference of shareholders. The net gains of the Company during the last few years have been at the following rates:—

			[per annum.
Half year ending 30th June 1861	at the rate of	2¼	pr. cent.
Do. 31st Dec. 1861	do.	1½	do.
Do. 30th June 1862	do.	3½	do.
Do. 31st Dec. 1862	do.	2½	do.
Do. 30th June 1863	do.	2¾	do.
Do. 31st Dec. 1863	do.	1 1-5	do.

Now the difference between these percentages and the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent is paid by the Treasury, that is to say out of our pockets, and we have, therefore, a double right to protest against mismanagement the consequences of which do not fall upon the Railway Company, but upon the mercantile community, and the tax-payers of India. I think, therefore, that we have a right to demand the interference of Government, and to require that a strict inquiry should be made into the management of the line, in order that public money may not be squandered in making up for losses, such as those for compensation, which have only been incurred by gross mismanagement. The guarantee of Government was not given to indemnify the Company for losses arising solely out of their own folly and improvidence, but this guarantee was intended to encourage a novel enterprise in India, and to afford fair inducement to the public to invest money in an undertaking which might not be expected to be immediately profitable. I maintain, therefore, that Government may fairly decline to recognize losses resulting from the incapacity or negligence of the working staff, or at least that they should insist upon an immediate reform. I therefore think that we should act upon the suggestion of the Chairman, and urgently call the attention of Government to this important matter. I likewise suggest that it might be well to make such representations to the Directors and Shareholders at home as may effectually arouse them from their apathy, and induce them to adopt energetic measures for putting the rolling-stock and general staff of the G. I. P. Railway Company upon a more satisfactory footing.

MR. A. C. GUMPERT, in addressing the meeting said, that he ventured to do so as in his opinion, it was important that members of the Chamber should freely express themselves on the subject which they had met to-day to discuss. It did not require the eloquence of a Demosthenes, the great learning of a Fellow of the Bombay University, or the elegant diction and utterance of a Bombay legislator to address practical men, as those around him, on so practical a subject as the importance of Railway management. No doubt every one of the members present knew from personal experience the shotcomings of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It was notorious that the traffic arrangements were utterly inefficient, that the limbs and lives of passengers were not safer than the property which the public entrusted to the Railway Company for conveyance. No language could be too strong in condemnation of the system under which it was possible that such disgraceful mismanagement could exist. Mr. Gumpert said he quite concurred in this respect in what had been said by Mr. Grant and the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, but he did not care to inquire where the fault was lying and who was to be blamed for this precious management, whether it was this or that Railway official, the local Board of Directors or the Board in England—probably each and all of them would be found to be at fault, and to deserve all the odium which the public heaped upon the Railway. It was not the business of the Chamber, Mr. Gumpert continued, to devise means to remedy this mismanagement and to teach to the Directors and officials of the Railway their business. But it was the duty of the Chamber, the only recognised body of the commercial community, and he might say, in this instance, the legitimate representative of the public, to protest against the continuance of this intolerable nuisance, which was destructive of most important commercial interests. The Government should be informed of the mess the Railway has got into, if they did not know it already, and should be told what the merchants of Bombay thought of the share, which Government had in the failure of the Railway, Company, for after all it was the Government which exercised, or ought to exercise, their authority over the Directors of the Railway and to see to its well and betimes that the Railway did its work properly. Last season Government had attempted to shift all blame for the last traffic arrangement on the local Board. It would be recollected what an undignified correspondence had taken place on the subject; and how, in the opinion of many, the local Board had turned the tables on Government. And what improvements had been made since? Matters had actually gone from bad to worse, until now the traffic was brought to a dead lock. It was difficult to understand that Government should have tolerated so long, that commercial interests of national importance like the cotton trade of this Presidency, should be played fast and loose with, as it was done by the G. I. P. Railway. It was the more astounding, as Government had shown itself fully alive to the importance, at this great crises of the cotton trade, of getting the cotton crop of India brought forward for shipment with the least possible delay. In proof of this Mr. Gumpert read the following extracts from a resolution of Government, dated the 6th November 1862:—"A cotton crop, far larger and more valuable than any which has ever yet been grown in the Southern Mahratta Country, is now growing, and will be ready for exportation before the end of the season. The money value of this crop to India is very great, but its value to England cannot be told in money; and every additional thousand bales which we can get down to the sea coast before the season closes in June may not only save scores of weavers from starvation or crime, but may play no unimportant part in ensuing peace and prosperity to the manufacturing districts of more than one country in Europe. These are not considerations to be weighed against improved gradients or even a few miles more or less of road to be made. Government know that by the lines on which Captain Baker proposes to work, cotton carts can travel, and have travelled, and that by the work which he proposes to do, these roads can be greatly improved, secured, and made still more easy for cart traffic. The utmost which he can fairly spend upon them during this season will be repaid, and more than repaid, by the results of this very season, without looking to future years." Mr. Gumpert continued that this resolution referred to a pet scheme of His Excellency the Governor, concerning a petty harbour on the Coast, for which the same resolution stated that Government were prepared to obtain sanction *to any sum,* which could fairly and honestly be spent with the object of bringing cotton forward as quickly as could be done. Now this petty harbour is Karwar, an untried port, almost unknown from which not a single bale of cotton has ever been shipped, and yet so much solicitude is bestowed on it by Government. But then it is a pet scheme. The G. I. P. Railway, on the other hand, from which we had a right to expect that it would be the means of bringing the cotton crops to this great port *with the despatch of a railway* had signally failed and the starving weavers of which Government spoke so touchingly in the Karwar pet-scheme resolution had apparently been quite forgotten by Government in its relations with the Railway Company. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* wrote a few days ago from Mulkapoor that he found at Kussara from 80,000 to 90,000 bales of cotton lying around the station, thousands of bags of seed and other goods were lying uncarted at Egutpoora, from 20,000 to 30 000 bales of cotton at Tulgaum, and fully 50,000 bales at Mulkapore. Of cotton alone 160,000 to 170,000 bales at no great distance from Bombay awaiting removal, when suddenly the notification is published that no more unpressed cotton will be received. Mr. Gumpert in conclusion, said, that in his opinion the proposition which the Chairman had read might be found to deal too harshly with the Railway authorities, and that it was altogether silent on the duties which Government had by virtue of its controlling power over the Company. He (Mr. Gumpert) thought that it would be sufficient for this meeting to express to Government the sense of the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the insufficient working of the G. I. P. Railway and to call on Government to remedy the evil complained of.

It was then proposed by A. C. Gumpert, Esq., seconded by J. L. Scott, Esq., and voted unanimously: "That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the inefficient working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway calls for the immediate and energetic interference of Government; and that Government be addressed on the subject by the Chairman of the Chamber."

MR. A. C. BRICE said.—Those gentlemen who had preceded me have sufficiently enlarged upon the evil consequences to the community and to individuals of the mismanagement of the Railway, and I should be needlessly occupying your time and working up your feelings to discuss that point further. Your presence here, Gentlemen, is the proof of your convictions that something decided must be done. Cordially concurring in all that has been said and in Mr. Gumpert's resolution, I would only urge upon you to go further and ask for a Commission to be appointed by, and thereafter to be independent of, the Government; for it has been under Government auspices that the evil has grown up. The Secretary of State is represented on the London Board of the G. I. P. Railway by Mr. Inland Danvers; and the Governments of India and of Bomby by either Colonel Rivers or Captain Trevor, and if Government supervision or interference had been of any avail, the remedy now sought for would have long since been furnished. The fact is the system is at fault, and the Government is one of the parties now implicated in the condemnation we pass to-day. To invite them to sit in judgment over the Local Committee and the Executive Committee is to ensure a repetition of the undignified correspondence that Mr. Gumpert alluded to, and to relieve Government for the moment from the odium which they should certainly share with others. It must be made patent to the public where the fault lies, and this can never be hoped for from a purely Government enquiry. Undoubtly there is much besides the system at the root of the evil: there is a lamentable want of foresight and knowledge of the real state of the case. It is not simply matter of complaint that the line is unequal to its work, and that timely attention has not been given to laying a double set of rails and extending its station accommodation; but there are grounds for graver charges. It is not that the carrying powers are unequal to a great stress laid upon them at one particular moment. Let the goods offering be large or small in the aggregate, there is the same delay. At the beginning of this season lacs and lacs of rupees worth of cotton was loaded and detained for above a fortnight, because there were no ropes to lash down the tarpauling. Three months ago the executive were assured that the quantity of cotton yet to come was far greater than could be carried, and it was then urged that notice be given. Now there is not water enough at Kussara to feed the engines, and whereas when the order suspending the receipt of cotton at upcountry stations, was issued it was calculated there were more goods than could be carried before the middle of July, it is now found that each train has to be reduced from thirty to ten trucks, so we may expect the latest despatches of cotton to reach this about next October; and meanwhile, part of the square mile of cotton *locras* that now blocks up Kussara will as last year rot there on the ground. We must remember that we are sitting in judgment to-day and deciding on *exparte* evidence only, and I should be loathe to condemn any man unheard. The local Committee make it a point of honor not to resign while the Company is in such straits, and not to expose matters which would, I believe, release them from obliquy and explain the true cause of the present state of the line. Consideration, too, should be shown to the character of Mr. Broughton, who was thrust into the very midst of the confusion before he had been three days in the country. Undoubtedly great blame is due somewhere, and it will be only by a public searching enquiry that it can be shown who are answerable for the great public calamity consequent on the inefficiency of this Railway.

Mr. Brice therefore proposed as an amendment, supported by Mr. J. Bevis: "That the Chamber strongly urges on Government the advisability of appointing a Commission to enquire into the relation between the several departments of the Railway, and ascertain why it is so inefficiently worked."

Mr. Gumpert opposed Mr. Brice's amendment by saying that Commissions and Committees to enquire into and report on ackowledged evils never did much good in this country, and always required a long time to come to any conclusion. The evils of the Railway system were without doubt fully known to Government, and it was for Government to find the remedy.

MR. W. COOPER, in supporting Mr. Gumpert's motion, said that it was quite time some representation should be made of the shameful state of the mismanagement of the G. I. P. Railway. It does not seem likely that a Commission to enquire into the causes of the failure of the Railway management as proposed by Mr. Brice can do much good, the Commission would have no power, and like the present executive, the Committee of Directors, who do not appear to have any power, it would be useless and a great deal of valuable time would be lost. If any good can be done by the interference of the Chamber or the public, it appears to me that the attempt should be made as proposed by Mr. Gumpert. The great bane to efficient Railway management in this country is the system of guarantee; the Directors do not appear to think what should be done to insure good management, but rather how they can show their importance in meddling and marring all attempts to improve matters. Surely, it cannot be expected that a Railway of the magnitude of the G. I. P. can be managed by Directors 10,000 miles away, nor would any thing of the kind be attempted if the Directors had a proprietory to satisfy by the dividends they earned. The Committee of Directors in Bombay never, I believe, struggled hard to prevent the Railway falling into the state it is now in, but there can be no doubt that as they found that their labour and experience were thought so little of, and their recommendations set aside by the London Board, that their interest in the work must have been weakened if not altogether destroyed, hence the lamentable failure which we have met here to-day to protest against. One of the chief causes of this failure is, as far I can understand, the utter disorganisation of the establishments. The Company instead of retaining the good men they had got and trying to attract other suitable natives to their service, have acted in such a way as to drive all the good men away, and as the value of labour increases it is impossible for them to get new men with the intelligence necessary for such a service, at the rate of pay offered. This is only one of many instances of what has contributed to this present failure of the Company, and results from the interference and obstructiveness of a double or trebble Government. Several years ago an attempt was made to introduce a liberal system of pay and promotion in the several establishments of the Company, and a well considered scheme was submitted by the local Board to the London Directors for approval, but nothing has ever come of it; I believe that the scheme has been referred back to the Committee and again referred by the Committee to the London Board many times, and for any thing I know it is still under reference between these two Boards. In the mean time servants become dissatisfied, and as I have said before, the experienced good men leave the service, and it is almost impossible to find others to replace them in the present state of the labour market. My surprise is, that the members of the local Board, seeing the management of the Company drifting so hopelessly to the bad, should retain their seats at the Board.

Mr. Brice's amendment was then withdrawn, and the original motion unanimously carried.

MR. BROOKE, in support of Mr. Cooper's remarks, stated that so great was the anxiety on the part of the clerks in the Railway to obtain other employment, where there would be some prospect of advancement, that they were willing to enter mercantile offices at less salaries than were paid by the Railway. Mr. Brooke believed that the chief cause of the present inefficiency of the Railway was the universal dissatisfaction felt by all classes of employées at the low scale of pay and absolute want of prospect in the future.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAZAGON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Sadler's complaint regarding the filthy state of Mazagon is rather under, than over, stated. Everywhere surface drains filled with refuse reek forth the vilest of odours, and no attempt whatever, so far as I have ever seen, is made to purify or deodorize them. That this locality has hitherto been exempt from a terrible visitation of cholera is a mercy, for which the inhabitants are and ought to be thankful. If after this warning the Municipal body neglect to do their duty, a terrible responsibility will rest with them.

4th May. A MAZAGONIST.

MR. HOWARD'S "FORTUNE."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Howard's "fortune" arising from his books, with which he is retiring (is he?) was first stated by the *Times of India* as £4,000 a year *in præsenti*. It has since shrunk to £3,000 a year *in futuro*; to begin from the 1st of May next. Supposing we take the latter figure, £3,000 a year, I would recommend the following course as likely to harmonise the interests of Government and Mr. Howard, and the ruffled feelings of the Reverend Mr. Gell, ex-Preacher of the Gospel, and now Editor of the *Times of India*. Let Government buy Mr. Howard's copyright for £30,000, a miserable ten years' purchase, they will positively make money by it. It would be a loss to Mr. Howard but he would have peace, and then he will make from £30,000 to £60,000 out of his action for libel against the *Times of India.*

A PEACE-MAKER.

P.S. I really cannot think of Mr. Anstey's probable speech without dismay and grief.

MECHANICS' BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Observing a notice in your issue of to-day of the removal of a nuisance from Grant Buildings by the prompt and effective measures of the Municipal authorities, I cannot do better than call their attention to a most intolerable nuisance which is suffered to exist at the Mechanics' Buildings to the manifest injury of the health of the tenants, and which if not speedily removed may lead to the most serious consequences. For the last few days back (indeed for a couple of weeks back) cartloads of decayed animal and vegetable matter have been transferred from the dirtiest parts of the town to the vacant space before the buildings which has been leased out or rather sub-leased by the Directors of the Company for cultivation purposes, and at this present moment while that fearful malady small-pox is rife in the buildings, causing the utmost concern and consternation among the tenants, there are immense heaps of town sweepings tainting the atmosphere with their fetid and loathsome exhalations. Whatever the Directors may have to say in the matter it is evident to common sense that they have no right whatever to convert a piece of ground before the very doors of the tenants (which was obtained from Government for another and specific purpose) even temporarily, into a receptacle for the town dirt, and thus endanger the health and lives not only of the families in the Buildings, but of the occupants of the surrounding tenements. Most certainly such a nuisance would not be suffered at their own doors, and the sooner the one now complained of is removed the better.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Bombay, 4th May.

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THE BENCH OF JUSTICES AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed to inquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission are now before us. I do not hesitate to stamp them as unsatisfactory in the highest degree. The most important change suggested is the nomination of one Commissioner by Government, instead of three Commissioners as hitherto. This officer, it is proposed, shall hold his appointment at the will of the Justices; and "shall be removed at any time on a suitable representation from the Bench." Now we may fairly ask, Have the Bombay Justices ever rendered any service to the State, or their city, that Government should accede to this proposal? Have they hitherto taken that steady interest in those duties, which, in England, are performed with pleasure and regularity by Justices of the Peace? Have they ever given any sign of being able to do any thing but the simple work of finding fault, and pulling down? Have they ever shown any aptitude for substituting reasonable improvements, in lieu of the systems they have attacked and upset? I fear these questions must be answered in the negative. And I am embodying the public opinion when I say, that "the late spasmodic fits of meddling and reform, on the part of our Justices, were as mischievous, as their previous negligence and perfunctory performance of duty." There can be no better safeguard for the preservation of the rights and welfare of a large city, than the existence of a body of intelligent and industrious Justices, able and willing to look after the interests of their fellow-citizens and tax-payers. To such a body, the largest possible share of self-government might with advantage be granted. But our rulers will very naturally want to be assured, before they entrust large powers, that powers so entrusted will not be abused. They know that the professional men and merchants who are on the Bench are too busy with their private occupations, to devote much time to their duties as Justices. They know that official men have quite enough to do with their official duties, to perform thoroughly, in addition, the duties that are performed, zealously and regularly, by Mayors and Town Councils in England. They know also that the Bench of Justices at the present time is divided into cliques and parties; and that the friend of one clique, if appointed Commissioner, would, on a favourable opportunity, be reported to Government as unfit, by the partizans of another clique. I do not mean to say that a dishonest representation would be made to Government; or that the persons who declared the Commissioner unfit would be stating what they did not think. But what I mean to say is, that when a community is split up into factions, it is not able to impartially determine, whether a man, the friend of an opposite faction, is a good Municipal Commissioner or a bad one. Whether the proposition of the Committee will be carried or not, is an open question. If it is, I trust Government will use its discretion in according its sanction to the arrangement. If the Justices give proof that they intend to devote some of their time, weekly, to the performance of those duties for which they were nominated: if they will show that their recent energy is not spasmodic, but is really the commencement of a career of usefulness: if they will show that they consider the performance of their obligation superior to their private feelings, I trust Government will accede to their request. If, however, these points are not fully proved to the satisfaction of Government, I trust His Excellency will have no hesitation in declining to alter the present law, until some reasonable change is suggested. I have said that the propositions to be considered today are unsatisfactory; and as far as your space allows I will show that this epithet is not undeserved. In the first place, it will be allowed by all, that the three late Commissioners performed their duties very fairly. The work, however, was found to be too onerous for all three combined. The natural remedy for this defect would apparently have been, to appoint one good man as President, and to make him responsible for all Municipal arrangements. Under his immediate orders, as many Assistant Commissioners as might have been found necessary should have been appointed. To each of these Assistants, should a district have been assigned; and thus individual responsibility, with proper division of labour, would have been secured. Instead of this obvious plan, what have the Committee proposed? They have proposed that the work found too much for three hardworking men should be all entrusted to one man. Have the framers of this shrewd suggestion any pocket Hercules whom they will produce at the auspicious moment for the work of cleansing our Augean stable? If not I cannot congratulate them on the brilliancy of their advice.

To almost all of the Resolutions some legitimate exception or other might be taken. Your space will not, however, allow me to consider such separately. But I sincerely trust, that one and all may be carefully discussed, before they are allowed to pass. One glaring omission strikes me forcibly. The Committee take the trouble to say in their eleventh proposition:—"That, with the increased value of property in Bombay, the contribution of Government, on account of the assessment of buildings, should be largely increased."

This is very right and proper. But why not follow up this argument to its legitimate conclusion? It is notorious that throughout the town and island of Bombay rents have risen to an enormous height during the last two or three years. This assertion does not only apply to Malabar Hill and the aristocratic (save the mark) portion of the town; but is true as regards almost every hovel in the island. Now I want to know, what measures have been taken within the last two years, to obtain for the Municipal funds anything like a fair assessment on the enhanced value of house property in Bombay? The answer to this question, I expect, will not be very readily granted by the Justices. Allow me therefore to say, that no measures have been taken; that the influence of native householders was, and is, so strong, that this important matter was burked in the report of the Committee: and is unnoticed in the Resolutions framed by the same Committee, and to be discussed to-day. When, therefore, if the Resolution is passed, Government is requested to increase its contribution, I hope its answer to the Bench will be somewhat as follows: "When you show that you have increased the assessment on the buildings of native Justices, whose house property has increased in value as much as ours, and who are, unlike us, able to fight their own battle at the meeting, then, and not till then, will we increase our contribution."

I will conclude with a few words as to the manner in which business is conducted at our Bench meetings. I regret that I can call it nothing else than disgraceful. There is no method, order, or regulation of any sort. The Chairman is a mere cypher; is scarcely ever heard; and is never attended to when he is heard. His table (which ought to be swept away) is surrounded by a few Justices who insolently arrogate the sense of the Committee. They chatter and grimace amongst themselves, and seriously obstruct the transaction of business.—Hence a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices in the Bombay Town Hall is more discreditable to the members, as a general rule, than are the proceedings of a Marylebone vestry meeting to the Marylebone churchwardens. We Bombay people, except as cotton adulterators and speculators in all sorts of ventures, have not a very wide reputation. But nature has done a good deal for us; and, notwithstanding Sir C. Trevelyan, we are trying to do something for ourselves. So, in course of time, we shall see men at our meetings, accustomed to the regularity and order of similar gatherings in Europe. Do not let us disgrace ourselves in their eyes. Let the Justices to-day be on their mettle and if the Chairman is not able to enforce order and due attention to necessary regulations, let him be immediately deposed, and a capable man elected in his stead. I trust that every Justice in Bombay, capable of attending to his duties, will be at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. And as our health and lives depend, in a great measure, on the conservancy arrangements of the town in which we live, I expect that all will give their best attention to the important subject to be considered.

CIVIS.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As it is more than probable that ere long the Committee of this Society will assemble to review the doings of this institution during the first year of its existence, I have availed myself of an early opportunity of saying a few words with regard to the conduct of the Establishment, as it appears to all those who have enjoyed a closer intimacy with it than even the Committee or Secretary himself.

To begin then—The Strangers' Home, as it is called, does not come up to what the public have been led to expect it would be, and it would be just as well if the Committee paused before they gave their *ex parte* report of it to the world. It is true, however, that a charitable institution seldom was started under more favourable auspices, and the world, or a great part of it, has been made aware already of the almost unprecedented munificence which originated a refuge, which, but for the mismanagement of its executive, might have been made a pattern for the world to follow. There is not one of those unfortunates who have entered the gates of this Asylum, who can feel otherwise than deeply the step they took in falling so low as to become its inmate, and there is scarcely one who cannot trace to its true source the cause of the institution being what it is—simply a Depot of Deportation. And there are yet to be found many good men now released from it, in Bombay, and holding respectable situations, who unite in the opinion that they were inveigled into it, to rid the Presidency of them. Although this is their opinion, there are others, however, who entertain a different view of the matter, who believe that the public never subscribed for any other purpose than to do good to the unfortunates themselves, and it is their opinion that the public is not aware that the funds they have furnished are applied to other than the best means which the Committee of the Society could devise to ameliorate the wretchedness which the Europeans suffer, who, through improvidence, intemperance, or what not, have reduced themselves to destitution.

When the Home was first opened at Colaba and its late Secretary had the management of it, the institution richly deserved the character it bore as a charity without stint. Not only were the inmates fed: they were also clothed in apparel which enabled them to obtain situations, and many indeed were scarcely admitted before they got appointments and went on their way rejoicing, humbled perhaps to think to what their improvidence or intemperance had led them, but earnest in their resolves to amend and grateful for the timely help which had given them independence again. Let us look on another side of the picture, as it has been during the last six months and is now.

If a poor wretch comes to the Home he is not received with open arms as he was previously, nor is he treated as the "prodigal son;" it is indeed a very difficult thing to get but a tardy admittance. Even the Cerberus at the door regards any application of the sort with any thing but placidity, and the trembling wretch is kept waiting at the door, until the Agent, as he is called, comes home or until he has dressed himself, or until he comes downstairs. The countenance of the master is what one might have imagined that of "Bumble," in "Oliver Twist;" of course he can't help his features not being gentle, but his words to a *stranger* might be that which they are not, and the first salutation the *loafer* gets is "Well, do you want to go home?" If the poor applicant says "Yes," things do not go so hard with him, but if he ventures a "No," then "Bumble" becomes irate and *loafer* must walk to the Fort to get permission to enter the Home. Let him be sinking with fatigue or starving as many applicants have been, not a crust is given them till they have trudged to the Fort and back, except in extreme circumstances indeed. The poor wretch knows that his only hope lies in getting admission, and is content with that, as the Secretary's advertisement has closed the last avenue otherwise left open to him, that of private charity. If the applicant goes after six in the morning, the rations are drawn for the day and he must wait until the next before he gets food, unless some *Christian pauper* in the Home takes pity on him. This is, however, a chance, as every man makes a close shave of all he gets to eat and can barely spare an ounce. The next thing when he rises the next morning, or when he enters the Asylum, is to think of a bath and to wash his person and apparel. He asks some one if there is any soap and he is informed that it is not allowed, and that neither that is permitted nor a washerman, and that if he has not soap he must wash himself and his clothes without it. This, Mr. Editor, I most solemnly aver is a fact, and, moreover, I declare that I have seen men who were covered with vermin, and the fact is well known, who were left both without soap and without a change of a single garment from the day they entered to the day they left, which was during some weeks. One man in particular was so situated until the day of his departure, when Mr. Spencer, senr., late Secretary in the Military Department of the Secretariate, humanely brought him up some clean things himself. Is this I should like to know what the public have been led to expect about giving these poor wretches clothing? I have remarked that it is not an uncommon case at all that the men have been so treated. It seems indeed the object of the executive of the institution to prevent the men from endeavouring to get employment, indeed to prevent them and pack them home to Europe, with the prospect certainly of far more suffering there, than they could experience here, even if they became coolies. The Committee's visits at the Home are unknown, and the Secretary's so few and far between that they might be called "Angels' visits;" did they carry out the simile.

And what then is the intent of the Society with regard to the destitution of the Europeans of Bombay! It certainly seems that the Committee have come to the conclusion, whether with the subscribers' wishes or not, to force men out of the country. The numerous cases which have been brought before the Fort Police Office is a good exemplar of the "extended charity" of the Strangers' Friend Society and not a tithe of these cases have been brought to the notice of the public. Many men have been permitted on account of their poor pay to remain resident in the Home after having got situations, and it is a most singular fact that these men have been treated with greater severity than the "Homeward bound" ones. Some of the late inmates of the Home have even been turned out at the dead of night; one instance I may mention was of a man in a most excellent situation, now a most steady fellow, who was all but sent to the Fort Police Office at 10 o'clock at night, but the policeman (European) positively refused to take him, as no charge could be trumped up against him. I could write upon the subject of this Home for hours but will endeavour to draw this letter to a conclusion, simply stating that treatment such as the men receive, would not be tolerated in any Union workhouse in England, and that the fault that the public bounty is thus prostituted rests with the Committee. With regard to the Secretary, the "youthful and honorary Secretary," I can only say he is too youthful for his berth, too inexperienced and too harsh and every way ineligible for it. With regard to the Agent "Bumble," it is to be supposed he acts under the orders of his superiors to drive the poor fellows on board ship which has been often very expensive to the Society. At one time Rs. 180, and at another Rs. 100 was the price of a passage. Now if the Agent got ten per cent. out of this amount and on the clothing which he gives them when they go to Europe the matter would be explained at once, but of course this is scarcely the case! It will be better, I think, for the Committee and office-bearers to resign instead of doctoring a yearly report, and leave the management of the Home in the hands of those who have a little Christianlike feeling about them, men who would emulate the character of a Howard, a Gurney, or a Fry, rather than would-be-called Committee men, who take no pains in the matter.

I enclose my name with these disclosures concerning the Strangers' Home, and if you feel disposed to doubt the truth of anything I have said concerning it, I shall be only too glad to give you the names of several respectable men, holding situations, to whom I have read this letter, who have witnessed what I have stated, and who will corroborate every word I have written; or if you would like it, would attend your office and tell you much more than I have been able to put in this letter.

A LATE REFUGEE.

P. S.—Above sixty men have already been sent to Europe. The cost of deportation, say at Rs. 100 each, would have kept the average number of men out of employment in the Home, for between two and three years. What is the motive of deportation?

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.—*3rd May*).

Gunoba Ramchunder vs. *Dinanath Gungatherjee*,

AN ACTION OF EJECTMENT.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff againt the defendant. It appears that in the month of February last an action of ejectment was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, in this Court, but he was then non-suited on the ground that he only gave him seven days' notice. Subsequently the plaintiff gave him a fresh notice, requesting him to vacate the premises, which were situated at Khetwady, and which he occupied as his tenant. The defendant then passed a document to the plaintiff promising to pay him Rs. 9 per month; but as he failed to pay the rent to the plaintiff since the passing of that document, the plaintiff had no other resource but to bring the present action against him. The document in question was executed on a Sunday in February last, and therefore it was not stamped.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. The defendant in person.

The defendant stated that the plaintiff was not the lawful owner of the house, but the lawful owner was his wife, who at present resides at a place called Ravdunda.

Mr. Hormusjee.—The house is in the occupation of the plaintiff.

Defendant.—The plaintiff had been outcasted for the last few years, and since that time he had the management of the house. There is a marriage ceremony now in his (the defendant's) house, and in order to annoy him the plaintiff had taken this step. Defendant admitted the passing of the document, but said, that he passed it because he was frequently annoyed by the plaintiff.

His Honor.—Mr. Hormusjee, the agreement is not stamped, will you pay the penalty?

Mr. Hormusjee.—If your Honor thinks so, I shall have no objection to pay it.

His Honor.—You must pay it.

Mr. Hormusjee immediately paid the amount into Court.

His Honor.—What was the consideration of the agreement.

Mr. Hormusjee.—Defendant was allowed to remain as a tenant. He must show that the document was passed under a mistake.

Defendant.—The property is ancestral property.

Gunoba Ramchunder, examined by Mr. Hormusjee, stated—The house belongs to him. About a year ago the defendant was put in possession of the house. Sometime ago he brought an action of ejectment against the defendant in this Court, but he was *nonsuited* because he only gave him seven days' notice. Subsequently he wanted to serve him with a fresh notice, when he entreated him and passed the document. He was allowed to remain in the house after he passed the document. No conditions were attached when the document was passed by the defendant. Witness was the sole owner of the house.

By the Court.—He occupied the first storey of the house. There were no other tenants except the defendant. He agreed to pay him nine rupees per month. Witness did not demand the rent from him, because he was his relative.

By the defendant.—Witness did not say that the house was given to his wife. Had not the deed of the property with him.

The defendant Dinanath Gungadhurjee stated that since October 1862 he was living in the house, and before that he had the management of the house. Plaintiff's wife put him in possession of the house. He paid her Rs. 8 per month. He used to send goods for her from Bombay to Ravdunda. Witness passed the agreement because he was harassed by the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hormusjee.—It was not my house. When the document was passed one Balumbhut Mahadew was present.

His Honor observed that by the agreement the defendant acknowledged the plaintiff as the landlord of the house, and therefore gave a verdict in his (the plaintiff's) favour: defendant to vacate the premises on or before the 8th day of June next.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn by a private letter from Nynee Tal that, "the insolence and forwardness of the natives here, their utter disregard of any orders sent to them by visitors, the difficulty of procuring bazaar supplies, the enormous prices asked by the bunniahs, are the prevailing subjects of complaint. In fact, I have never heard more complaints than I have done this season, nor seen more just cause for such complaints. The worst of it is there seems to be no remedy, and when matters are enquired into, no one is to blame. * * * We are having such a backward spring, and last week there was so much rain, that the weather became quite cold again. Now it is more genial, and the thermometer before me stands at 64, which is higher than I have seen it at all this season."—*Allahabad Observer, April* 28.

BHOOTAN.

(From the Hurkaru.)

THE history of our past transaction with Bhootan, should have taught us the folly of adopting any other system of argumentation, than that which we observed with this Principality in days gone by; and the complete failure of Captain Pemberton's mission should have saved us from the egregious folly of which we were guilty, when we deputed Mr. Eden as our "Envoy to the Court of Bhootan." The policy which the Rajah has pursued in his dealings with us, and which threatens to land us in a very pretty quarrel of very indifferent complexion, is precisely that which marked the conduct of one of his ancestors in 1772, and which drew down on him the wrath of the Paramount Power, in the shape of half a dozen Battalions of Sepoys, a small Park of Artillery, a long bill, and a heavy list of killed and wounded. We did not believe in Missions in those days. We recognized the irresistible logic of powder and shot, and wisely enlisted it into our service. But about a quarter of a century ago, our ideas underwent a change, which we chose to look upon as one more consistent with European ideas of civilization and decency, than the rough and ready system of our forefathers; and so it came to pass, that when the Bhooteahs had become troublesome on our Assam frontier, and were ignoring the laws of *meum* and *teum* with a simplicity all their own, we determined to send them a "Mission," and Captain Pemberton was the luckless wight whom the collective wisdom of Government then sitting in the Council Chamber, determined to depute to that promising people, for the purpose of turning them from the evil of their ways, and inspiring them with something like an adequate idea of the power, glory, and majesty of the British Government. Every schoolboy, in India at least, knows what were the results of that manœuvre, and that we were obliged, finally, to adopt the old time-honored mode of arguing with a savage, however indecorous it might appear to the refined sensibilities of the West.

The lessons then inculcated, appear to have been forgotten by the advisers of the late Viceroy and of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the consequence is that we occupy a position, the reverse of decent or respectable in the eyes of those whose deference and veneration it is, on every account, necessary that we should secure. It is strange, too, that this should be the case, when we have a Secretary at the elbows of the Governor General, who has made himself "famous" within the last year or two, compiling and publishing the various treaties which the Government of this country has at different times concluded with the divers Powers by whom it is surrounded. It could scarcely have escaped that gentleman's penetration that as a general rule, it is difficult in this country to secure the execution of any treaties, so little are the rulers of Native States bound by ideas of international law; and that if this be so with rich and influential Principalities, it must be simply impossible with such small fry as the King of Bhootan. Our neighbours, we believe, usually look upon a treaty as a medium of escaping preceding difficulties and perils and no longer to be adhered to than convenience dictates. Now, the policy of Bhootan has always been encroaching and artful, and our territory has been much and frequently intruded upon. With the amiable partiality which all Native Powers evince for undefined or irregularly marked boundaries, and which shows itself equally in a scion of the house of Holkar and in a petty landholder in Nuddea or Jessore, it is difficult to see how causes of contention are to be kept under. But when it happens, as in the present case, that the Prince himself is ruler over a part only of those who are called his subjects, and whose authority is shared by a Spiritual Sovereign also, so that nothing but civil war decides the respective privileges whenever either calls these in question, the chances of disturbance are indefinitely multiplied. With a State thus governed, and a people thus divided, there is, there can be, but one mode of adjusting differences. The deputation of a Secretary to Government with a large cortege, and all the surroundings of a full-blown Embassy, to a wild horde of robbers, dwelling in a rocky and mountainous region, secluded from the world, and neither holding nor desiring intercourse with the outer world, was an error which no Mahomedan or Hindoo Government would ever have committed. But John Bull will persist with ludicrous perversity, in affixing the French *gentilhomme*, of the time of Louis le Grand, when about to seek at the hands of a heathen savage, a solution of difficulties brought about solely by the rascality and insatiable dishonesty of the said savage. We must now perforce accept the position, however unpleasant, and recover the ground we have lost as best and as speedily as we may. We have not much to gain by reducing the Deb Rajah to subjection, and if we can compel him and his miserable crew of feeble and emasculated followers, to observe the decencies of honest life for the future, we shall have accomplished all worth desiring. But in compassing this object let us have no more of that peculiar species of warfare and political blundering, which caused a renewal of the Cossyah struggle, at the very moment that the Government was proclaiming—"Peace, Peace."

MR. KINGSLEY'S ANSWER TO FATHER NEWMAN.

(From the London Review.)

FOR the first time in the history of controversy good Protestants may experience a lawful and profitable amusement in seeing an English Professor soundly chastised by a Roman Catholic divine. Mr. Charles Kingsley has received a most wholesome lesson, and no amount of disapproval of the tenets of Father Newman and of the Roman Catholic Church will make a single member of the Church of England stir an inch to Mr. Kingsley's aid. The dispute is not a theological but a personal one. When Mr. Kingsley attacks institutions and doctrines only,—however much we may lament at seeing the cause of the Reformation handed over to the championship of a divine who is accustomed to look at politics and theology from the point of view of an inspired foxhunter—we shall all wish to see him as successful in polemics as it is his destiny to be. On this occasion Mr. Kingsley was foolish enough to make a random personal assault. He must take the consequences. The Church of England's honour is not involved; the superstitions of the Church of Rome are not in issue; and we leave him with as much amusement to his fate as we should leave Christian himself to his fate in the "Pilgrim's Progress" if we had caught him using obscene language to the doughty Giant Pope. At such times the Old Adam rises up very powerfully in the breasts of the soundest lovers of the Church. They particularly dislike the opinions of Giant Pope. But they also particularly dislike insolence; and if Mr. Kingsley does not mind being insolent to a Catholic priest when he sees him, he cannot hope to get assistance by raising a tardy cry of "Protestant principles to the rescue."

Of all men living Mr. Kingsley was perhaps the most certain at some time in his literary career to provoke the punishment he has at last received. The religion of muscles is an admirable and certainly a healthy outdoor creed; but it is the one creed that cannot afford to be satirical at the expense of the rest of the unmuscular creation. After all, as the late Mr. Justice Maule observed, we are vertebrated animals. Muscles cannot for ever go on making merry at our expense, without sooner or later involving themselves in a contest where pedestrian piety may chance to be overmatched. But Mr. Kingsley cannot avoid sneering at all who are not of his way, we will not say of thinking, but of walking. A singular instance of this may be found in a few lines which the rector of Eversley composed in an enthusiastic moment, as a preface to his last children's book—"The Water Babies." They convey very accurately the estimate formed by the author of the relative merits of himself and of his generation:—

> "Hence unbelieving Sadducees,
> And more believing Pharisees
> With dull conventionalities;
> And leave a Country Muse at ease
> To play at leapfrog if she please
> With children and realities."

Disbelievers in the Country Muse of Mr. Kingsley are accustomed to be relegated to the respective classes of Pharisee and Sadducee. But it does move the temper of the most quiet Pharisee or Sadducee to be without the faintest provocation at once set down as "dull." It seems a hard penalty for not caring to play at leapfrog with realities. All that could be hoped by way of revenge was that in the course of her long game at leapfrog the Country Muse would some day come across a Pharisee who was not dull. The silent wish of the Pharisees and Sadducees has been answered. Mr. Kingsley has leapt gambolling and lighthearted across the path of Father Newman—a Pharisee who happens to be a bit of a wag in his way. Mr. Kingsley, catching a Pharisee of this kind, is for all the world like the English soldier in the story who was unfortunate enough to make a Tartar his prisoner. He cannot bring the Pharisee home with him, because the Pharisee will not come; and he cannot come away and leave the Pharisee behind, because the Pharisee will not let him. The Country Muse of Eversley in this predicament cannot complain if the rest of the world takes a malicious interest in her temporary detention from the realities and the leapfrog that are waiting for her presence in the distance.

The way in which Mr. Kingsley caught the Pharisee who was not dull is as follows; In the course of a review of Mr. Froude in *Macmillan's Magazine* he fell upon declaiming against the iniquities of the Church of Rome. So far so good. It is the duty of an orthodox Professor to be ever upon his watch for an opportunity of inveighing against error; and Mr. Kingsley is excellently employed in denouncing the Council of Trent. But, just as Mr Gladstone was not content with abusing insurance societies without dragging into his oration the name of the unoffending Mr. Sheridan, mere denunciation of Roman Catholicism in the abstract appeared to the Cambridge Professor a poor and miserable kind of leapfrog. What he wanted was a back in the flesh over which to bound; and in an evil hour for his comfort he bethought him of the back of Father Newman. With that gentleman's name he accordingly proceeded thus to disport himself;—

> "So, again, of the virtue of truth. Truth for its own sake had never been a virtue with the Roman clergy. Father Newman informs us that it need not, and on the whole ought not, to be; that cunning is the weapon which Heaven has given to the saints wherewith to withstand the brute male force of the wicked world which marries and is given in marriage. Whether his doctrine be doctrinally correct or not, it is at least historically so."

Abstracted from the Protestant world in which he once played so dazzling and so dangerous a part—buried in his duties as educator of Roman Catholic youth—hearing little of his old friends—leading a reserved life even among his new—Father Newman would never in all human probability have heard of Mr. Kingsley's attack upon him had not some acquaintance forwarded to him in his retreat the above frolicsome passage from Mr. Kingsley's article in *Macmillan*. The clang of professional armour stirred the slumbering spirit of the cloistered veteran. When he first read it he said to himself, as he tells us, "Here is a young scribe, who is making himself a cheap reputation by smart hits at safe objects." But when he heard that Mr. Kingsley was the aggressor he burnished up his arms, and took down his old lance from the wall. The correspondence has been published in which he drew the attention of Messrs. Macmillan to the paragraph complained of; and in which Mr. Kingsley is confronted with the man upon whose quiet he intruded. Mr. Kingsley in self-defence referred Father Newman to his writings *passim* (a convenient and safe reply), and particularly to "one of your sermons on Subjects of the Day. No. 20 in the volume published in 1844, and entitled, 'Wisdom and Innocence.'" He could not, however, produce any passage in that celebrated sermon to justify the personal slander of which he was the author; and a witty epistle from Father Newman to "X. Y.," a mutual friend, extracted from Mr. Kingsley a characteristic letter containing the following curious extract:—

> "As the tone of your letters (even more than their language) makes me feel to my very deep pleasure, that my opinion of the meaning of your words was a mistaken one, I shall send at once to *Macmillan's Magazine* the few lines which I enclose."

To the few lines enclosed, as well as to the modification of them that appeared in the February number of *Macmillan*, Father Newman took the not unnatural objection that they would lead the public to believe that he had been shown a definite passage in his own writings, and had explained it away as meaning something different from the sense assigned to it by Mr. Kingsley. Now Mr. Kingsley had shown Father Newman nothing of the kind. Father Newman had challenged him to point out any paragraph of the sort, and had failed to obtain even an answer to his challenge. This being the case, he was not unreasonably dissatisfied at the semi-aplogetic retractation published at last by the Cambridge Professor of History, in which he expressed regret at having seriously mistaken Dr. Newman—Dr. Newman having "by letter expressed in the strongest terms his denial of the meaning which I have put upon his words." In reply Father Newman printed the entire correspondence, summing it all up in a piece of witty criticism, which for power and satire has probably seldom been rivalled. It has already been copied into several of the journals of the day; but as it is necessary to prefix it to an examination of Mr. Kingsley's new pamphlet, we make no apology for reproducing it:—

> "Mr. Kingsley begins, then, by exclaiming: 'O the chicanery, the wholesale fraud, the vile hypocrisy, the conscience-killing tyranny of Rome! We have not far to seek for an evidence of it. There's Father Newman to wit; one living specimen is worth a hundred dead ones. He, a priest, writing priests, tell us that lying is never any harm.'
>
> "I interpose: 'You are taking a most extraordinary liberty with my name. If I have said this, tell me when and where.'
>
> "Mr. Kingsley replies: 'You said it, reverend sir, in a sermon which you preached, when a Protestant, as Vicar of St. Mary's, and published, in 1844; and I could read you a very salutary lecture on the effects which that sermon had at the time on my own opinion of you.'
>
> "I make answer, 'Oh......not, it seems, as a priest speaking of priests, but let us have the passage.'
>
> "Mr. Kingsley relaxes: 'Do you know I like your *tone*? From your *tone* I rejoice—greatly rejoice to be able to believe that you did not mean what you said.'
>
> "I rejoin, *mean* it! I maintain I never *said* it, whether as a Protestant or as a Catholic.'
>
> "Mr. Kingsley replies, 'I waive that point.'
>
> "I object: 'Is it possible! What? Waive the main question! I either said it or I didnt. You have made a monstrous charge against me; direct, distinct, public; you are bound to prove it as directly, as distinctly, as publicly, or to own you can't.'
>
> "'Well,' says Mr. Kingsley, 'if you are quite sure you didn't say it I'll take your word for it, I really will.'
>
> "'My *word*! I am dumb. Somehow I thought that it was my *word* that happened to be on trial. The *word* of a professor of lying that he does not lie!'
>
> "But Mr. Kingsley reassures me: 'We are both gentlemen,' he says; 'I have done as much as an English gentleman can expect from another.'
>
> "I begin to see; he thought me a gentleman at the very time that he said I taught lying on system. After all, it is not I, but it is Mr. Kingsley who did not mean what he said. *Habemus confitentem reum.*
>
> "So we have confessedly come round to this, preaching without practising; the common theme of satirists from Juvenal to Walter Scott! 'I left Baby Charles and Steenie laying his duty before him,' says King James of the reprobate Dalgarno. 'O, Geordie jingling Geordie, it was grand to hear Baby Charles laying down the guilt of dissimulation, and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence.'
>
> "While I feel, then that Mr. Kingsley's Febuary explanation is miserably insufficient in itself for his January enormity, still I feel also that the correspondence which lies between these two acts of his constitutes a real satisfaction to those principles of historical and literary justice to which he has given so rude a shock. Accordingly, I have put it into print, and make no further criticism on Mr. Kingsley."

The public amusement created by this humorous flagellation has been naturally galling to Mr. Kinsley. This week he has in his turn printed a furious answer in forty pages to Father Newman's single sheet. After reading it we regret to be obliged to come to the conclusion that it is not only the Pharisees and Sadducees who can be dull. A Country Muse hitting about her in a passion is not so entertaining a companion as a Country Muse shaking her curls bewitchingly and playing in a corner with the children. In the first place he starts with asserting that Father Newman has made "a great mistake;" we presume in grappling with the terrible Mr. Kingsley. In the second place he tells us that Father Newman has lost his temper. With the healthiest Protestant sentiments and a true wish to see the Country Muse in the same conquering attitude over the Pope, that St. George occupies when he bestrides the Dragon, we confess we cannot think it. Father Newman did nothing of the kind; and Mr. Kingsley attributes too much effect to his undoubted powers of aggravation. Father Newman contented himself with ridiculing the absurd position of a man who, having made a false charge against another, tried to shamble out of admitting that he was in the wrong. But that Mr. Kingsley in his last pamphlet has himself lost his temper, we believe, will be seen by any one who wades through it, and does not mind being privy to the edifying spectacle of a robust Christian in a rage, exhausting himself in the vain attempt to swear without standing committed to profane language. A country Muse! And before the children! And after all to be as heavy in answer to a witty antagonist as the most conventional of Sadducees! The point at issue, it must be remembered, is really a simple one. Where, in the sermon entitled "Wisdom and Innocence," does Father Newman inform us that truth for its own sake is not and ought not to be a virtue? For neither producing a passage to justify the charge, nor withdrawing the charge like a man, Mr. Kingsley has received a castigation amid the inextinguishable laughter of the literary world. Provoked at the smile on every face, he has turned again to attack Dr. Newman. But he does not even now produce the *passage*. For not having done so originally he gives us, indeed, an excuse that is most remarkable, and that is worth the attention of all persons in delicate health. He had been "informed" that Dr. Newman was not well and wished for peace and quiet. This, if true, was a reason for not attacking Dr. Newman, but scarcely a reason for not giving him *the passage* on which so serious an attack was based. When Father Newman demands an explanation of a violent onset made upon his honour, Mr. Kingsley's line of defence seems a curious one. First of all he likes Father Newman's tone; secondly, he is very anxious about Father Newman's health. But his most comical way of evading the difficulty has yet to be told. In the first correspondence Father Newman's nerves are an insuperable obstacle. In the new correspondence Mr. Kingsley considers that he is precluded from offering the justification now which he did not offer earlier, by "*hault courage*"—whatever virtue of romance that term may mean.

> "I am, of course, precluded from using the sermon, 'Wisdom and Innocence,' to prove my words. I have accepted Dr. Newman's denial that it means what I thought it did; and Heaven forbid that I should withdraw my word once given at whatever disadvantage to myself. But more—I am *informed* by those from whose judgment on such points there is no appeal, that '*en halt courage*,' or strict honour, I am also precluded by the terms of my explanation from using any other of Dr. Newman's past writings to prove my assertion."

Mr. Kingsley is a person who appears to be in the habit of receiving very singular pieces of "information." Father Newman "informs" him that truth is not for its own sake a virtue. When the moment arrives for satisfying Father Newman's wounded feelings, some one else "informs" him that Father Newman is in weak health, and he is lastly "informed," on the highest authority, that it is Mr. Kingsley's solemn duty to "waive the point." The sentence above quoted, in which he tells us so, belongs unmistakeably to the Elizabethan order of architecture. "Heaven forbid," and "*hault courage*," and "strict honour," are the native and chaste ornaments of the edifice; but the voice which, in answer to all inquiries, informs us that Mr. Kingsley is bound in honour not to be "at home," has a rich Pecksniffian ring about it that seems almost to belong to a later age. After this Father Newman may give up calling Mr. Kingsley, under his doctor's orders,—from whose judgment "on such points" there is no appeal—is confined to his room, with Sir Walter Raleigh and Spenser's "Faëry Queen. But as he leaves the door in despair, Father Newman hears the familiar tones of chivalry from the window over his head, pouring out vials of wrath upon the head of St. Januarius, St. Alfonso da Liguori, and all the superstitions of the Papacy.

To this safe and orthodox occupation Mr. Kingsley may be left. Another time, we dare say, he will content himself with laughing only at those Papists who are dead and canonized, and not touch living fanatics. There is, however, one piece of muscular writing in his answer to Father Newman, which is also of the "*hault courage*" and "Elizabethan" style, and which deserves not to be passed by. It is illustrative of a certain manner after studying which we feel less inclined than ever to shout the praises of Mr. Kingsley, or to identify the cause of Protestantism with the present personal issue. The last few pages of Mr. Kingsley's publication are devoted mainly to a sonorous panegyric upon truth. The preceding pages are occupied with a gross misrepresentation of Dr. Newman's pamphlet put in we presume for the benefit of those who have not read it. If Mr. Kingsley concludes with a glorious principle, it must therefore be admitted that he begins with a little peccadillo:—

> "Dr. Newman has committed on the very title-page of his pamphlet an economy which some men will consider a very serious offence. He has there stated that the question is 'Whether Dr. Newman teaches that Truth is no virtue.' He has repeated this misrepresentation at p. 32, where he has ventured to represent me as saying, 'Dr. Newman tells us that lying is never any harm.' He has economised the very four words of my accusation which make it a reasonable one, namely—'*For its own sake*.'
>
> ". . . . While no one knew better than he the importance of the omission, none knew better that the public would not do so; that they would never observe it. . . . . So when I had accused him and the Romish clergy of teaching that 'truth, is no virtue for its own sake,' he simply economised the last four words and said that I accused him and them of teaching that 'truth is no virtue.'"

These last four words, whatever their value, are not omitted at all by Father Newman's. In the first extract in Father Newman's pamphlet they are printed at full length. They are printed at full length again in the next page which contains Father Newman's letter to Messrs. Macmillan. In Father Newman's next letter, p. 12, they again are correctly given. In his next letter, p. 18, they are given at full length again. *Is every single passage* in which Father Newman deals with Mr. Kingsley's words they are to be found unabridged. Where are they left out? In the page of humorous epitome only which we have given above, and in the title of the pamphlet—"Whether Dr. Newman teaches that Truth is no virtue"—in neither of which does Father Newman profess to quote or to do more than travestie. In the face of this, and with Father Newman's sheets before him, Mr. Kingsley dares to tell us that, "When I had accused him (Dr. Newman) of teaching that truth is no virtue for its own sake, he *simply* economised the last four words, and said that I accused him and them of teaching that truth is no virtue." These be thy gods, O Israel! This is *hault courage*, and robust virtue, and chivalrous romance!

With the main body of the new pamphlet which is spent in an invective against Roman Catholicism, we need not deal. The present controversy is not a theological one so far as the dispute between Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Newman goes. When the demerits of the Papacy are seriously in question, we shall all fight under one flag. From a mere matter of literature, where personal rudeness has met with an amusing punishment, the religious question stands wholly apart; and because Mr. Kingsley is not as wise as a serpent, it certainly does not follow that the Catholic priesthood, as a rule are as innocent or as harmless as doves.

POETICAL JUSTICE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THERE are few things over which the reader of fiction is more inclined to ponder, if he reads thinking of anything besides the amusement of the moment, than the distribution of rewards and punishments with which a novel is invariably concluded. Till lately, the principle of this allotment was generally understood and followed. The writer treated his public like children, who were to be satisfied by having all they wished. Terrible calamities might distress the reader through the story, but a *bonne bouche* at the end sent him away in good humour. Except that a moral gloss was thrown round this conclusion, it differed nowise from that which recurs so steadily and so appropriately in the *Arabian Nights*—"And so they remained feasting and enjoying all imaginable pleasures till they were visited by the Terminator of Delights, the Separator of Companions." The rule was, to marry the hero and heroine, not without a sufficient income; to provide the faithful confidante with a husband from among the hero's friends; and to assign to the other actors domestic bliss on the one hand, death or Botany Bay on the other; according to their respective merits. With the great increase of novel-readers, new fashions have come in, and success is sought by startling methods unknown to our simple ancestors. Sometimes the couple are left poor; sometimes they do not marry at all; sometimes the end is positively tragic. Yet the old theory stands its ground well, and seems likely to last as long as novels themselves. Scott's account of the remonstrances which forced him to mar the last chapters of *Ivanhoe* by recalling Athelstane to life, Charlotte Bronte's lively description of the letters she received inquiring after the fate of Paul Emanuel in her story of *Villette*, both witness to a widely-spread feeling which few have braved with success.

Its cause is not far to seek. The principle on which it rests is one which, if it meets us most often here, is far more wide-reaching, and made its power felt before novels existed. Under one aspect, it is the expression of a belief in the moral government of the world in its oldest and simplest one might almost say, its most childish form, which looking merely at the outward result, seeks to comfort itself under the misfortunes and contradictions which it sees around it by the notion that injustice is only for the moment, and will be redressed, for good or for ill, before the end of life. Or, again it is a kind of unconscious moral utilitarianism, which rests virtue on external consequence, and maintains like the child's story-book, that honesty is, in the long run, the best policy. It may not say expressly, "for this reason you are to pursue virtue," but the implied lesson is perhaps that which the pupil remembers best. With these ideas, however, we are only concerned so far as they stand related to the doctrine or rule, or whatever it may be, which we call Poetical Justice—as they explain its meaning and value, and how it comes to hold its place so firmly in fiction. It is the apportioning to every one his share of good and evil, of pleasure and pain, according to our estimate of his deserts—a Justice which goes further than that of law and equity, inasmuch as it is not merely on claims and right that it adjudicates. This would be but little; it professes to award exactly what character merits, and to represent the concurring judgment of the moral law and of human sympathy. So far from being guided by results, it will find a peculiar gratification in reversing the sentence which the world has passed—it will think less of what a man has done than of what he had the capacity for doing. Sensitive people, self-denying people, misrepresented people—all those, in short to whom circumstances have been unfavourable—receive from its tribunal a general setting right. That such a distribution of rewards, whether they exist in external goods or in the content and happiness of the mind, is not to be found in actual life, needs no proof. Yet, if we except the earlier Greek tragedy, where an unappeasable fate punishes the innocent, and visits the sin of an ancestor on his race from one generation to another, it has been the creed or the practice of poets in all ages. Its latest form is the worship of success, gained by whatever means, of which we have now so many fervent apostles. That doctrine has not yet succeeded in entirely diverting men's respect, much less their pity and sympathy, from those who fail, but it finds a powerful support in the belief to which they cling so fondly, that as a matter of fact, good fortune steadily attends good conduct—a belief that continues to influence many who would be the first to disclaim it. For a time, it was the fashion to maintain this unshrinkingly in the teeth of experience. Job's friends argued that, since he was in misery, he must have committed sin to deserve and produce it. The same idea found expression in those who thought that the men on whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all that dwelt in Jerusalem, and is still adhered to by a large number of respectable people, who see in a man's misfortunes what they call a "judgment, and felicitate themselves on prosperity as a mark of the deserved favour of heaven. It was an improvement on this rough, and indeed coarse view, to think that, however external reward might be allotted, the inner condition of the man rectified all injustice. The tyrant might surround himself with every thing lust or ambition could desire, but conscience revenged herself by the pangs of his soul while the sense of virtue enabled his victim to endure with calmness and hope whatever cruelty could threaten. It has now been long a commonplace to say that riches and fame, and such other goods, have little to do with happiness; but it is not equally certain that vice does, so invariably as Plato would have us believe make miserable him with whom it dwells The wicked—or those who having been wicked, have neither made recompense for the wrong they have done or shown to the any other sign of repentance—are often, to all appearance, as happy as their neighbours. A quiet and contented old age sometimes succeeds a heartless and unscrupulous manhood. Or a criminal, to take extreme cases, is often simply obtuse—feels no compunction for deeds at which others are horror-stricken, and grieves only at the detection and punishment of his offence as a misfortune, natural perhaps, but in no moral sense justly deserved. If this be so, we are driven back upon some further answer, and that answer can be only a confession of our ignorance. We cannot but suppose that it is worse eventually to live a lower life in which vice is not even felt to be painful—a life whose enjoyments, however by ordinary measurements they may seem preferable to the uneasy strivings of a mind that can see and hope for something better, must, in the light of any absolute standard, appear vile and wretched. The difficulty is one which need press heavily on those alone who make the attainment of pleasure and the avoidance of pain the sole and ultimate principle of human action. Leave this sordid criterion, and the perplexity ceases, or is merged in a wider one.

If such, then, are the facts of the world—if poetical justice realizes itself irregularly in its old and simple sense, and not perfectly even in that latter one which takes account of the man's inner state as well as of his external position—the question returns, in what manner is the artist to deal with it? Poet or novelist, the function of each, though in very different ways, is to present an image of nature and life less as they are than as they should be, to disentangle from the complexity of phenomena those which make up a perfect ideal whole, to give a type of things as they would look could we see them from a height at which the smaller would disappear and the larger show in their true relations. As the painter selects from the landscape before him those points in it which give it its character—omitting, so long as the likeness to a single real scene is not lost, any which distract the attention and mar the effect—so the writer of fiction is allowed to leave out of his narrative whatever interferes with the development of its leading ideas, and may, without being accused of untruthfulness, pass lightly over the mass of those petty incidents which make up the greatest part of human life. As neither this licence nor that which permits him to confine his description to a limited portion of time, artificially separating the events which are his proper subject from those which have caused them and those which they in turn cause, can be denied him, so is he also free to represent the laws which govern character and action in a somewhat broader and bolder light than they can appear to one who moves among them. We are perplexed by the details which he neglects in order to give prominence to the principle working through them. We see only the half of an act, and only the outside of the man; he is supposed to know motives and conditions, to be master of the inmost workings of the mind. And so, just as the ancient thought that the fitness of things required that a noble soul should inhabit a noble body, the poet may depict virtue as accompanied by that which natural justice would assign to her—may make success attend great powers rightly exerted, and show evil as in itself weak and self-destructive. The more realistic representation which a novel gives ought, it might be supposed, to hold more closely to the facts of life, and to show, as they show, unlucky chance appearing to make sport of effort, baser natures victorious for the present over the higher. That the average novelist attempts this even less than the dramatist may be because it is his cue to please the multitude, who like a plain, comfortable morality which looks well, even if it will not bear examination. The stalest moral falsity is not too stale for the cheers of an audience in the minor theatres. But this is not the whole of the cause. Quite as much must be allowed to the mind's tendency to seek a completeness and perfection which is not satisfied unless actions are followed by their so-called legitimate consequences. To make the tale a work of art at all, it must be regularly wound up, with its threads disentangled, and each personage left in a definite position naturally resulting from his previous course of conduct. In no way is it so easy to do this as by humouring the reader's moral instincts—by removing from this imaginary sphere the imperfection he finds in the world, and letting him forget for the time the casual uncertain, fettered ways in which men must be content to live. Thus a happy *denouement* gratifies a critical taste while it excites a soothing emotion—happy if the chief actors of the tale deserves sympathy, without which the tale itself will seldom be popular. The poet's task is, indeed, a higher one. With a keener insight into the nature of things, it is his function to teach us all that the metaphysician can, but also something more; for he must display in the concrete, with the light and play of life, that which the other dimly shadows forth in the abstract. Dealing with acts as the grounds of emotion he will describe the struggle of good or evil as they excite sympathy or aversion in our minds. Freed from the shackles of every-day life, he can choose and shape his materials, looking more to ideal truth than to external probability. He may still do Poetical Justice; but in his hands it will not be merely the distribution of ordinary rewards or ordinary ills, of wealth, or fame, or power, but of whatever is in each case the natural consequence of the inner principle. That result may be outward success, or peaceful content; but it may also be neither. It may be the rising through struggles and sufferings into a worthier, though not therefore a more agreeable, life. No problem that history can present need be too difficult to be met thus. It was surely, if not a sort of cowardice, at least the refusal of a task noble in proportion to its difficulty when Sciller forsook history to gratify the old poetical justice and gave his Maid of Orleans a glorious death on the field of battle instead of the horror of the trial and the stake at Rouen. If the thing happened, a poet should be able to face it. If his principles, poetical and moral, are good for anything, they ought to find here, too, their application. To make virtue utterly baffled would be too painful to be frequently attempted; to represent her as vanquished and miserable would probably call forth the instinctive answer, "Then the virtue was not true, after all." Moral teaching is not directly any part of the poet's aim; but the less he seeks to unfold a moral lesson in the old narrow sense, giving purple to virtue and rags to vice, the wider and the truer will his morality be.

It is of course not to be looked for that the ordinary novel or romance should forsake its usual object of amusing the reader by ingenious adventures, or clever sketches of the surface of things, to venture on questions so intricate as those hinted at above. But as, in every story, consequences must be attached to acts, and as every day life shows us cases where the old method is palpably inadequate, it is surely the novelist's business to follow so far as he can in the same path. Most writers of fiction, finding it too severe a task to trace the growth of characters and describe the subtler movements of emotion within the soul, confine themselves to the broader lines which distinguish one man from another, and to the more stikingly manifested passions in the individual mind. Thus, having treated everything in a broad rough way, they reckon with their creatures in the same coin, and deal out the tangible results which they have deserved. The lovers are married, neglected merit is recognised, and all the good people have their wishes gratified—their wishes being, like themselves, of a definite limited kind. When an author possesses greater power of psychological analysis, the artistic perfection and inner truth of his work will be so much the greater for it; but this are qualities we cannot expect to find often, still more rarely in union with the power of constructing an interesting plot. One would not say that either psychology or pathos was Mr. Thackeray's forte, yet perhaps there is no more successful instance of the neglect of the vulgar poetical justice than that which he gave in the end of Colonel Newcome's Life. Some scenes are needlessly painful or tedious; some are not free from a false sentimentalism; but no one can say that the whole is not more true, more fitting, more moving and instructive, than it would have been if the good man had enjoyed the happy old age which our sympathy would have given him. In all cases, if the novel cannot solve the problems we have spoken of, it can at least suggest them. The old plan ignored them. Strangely mixing the ideal and the actual, it took from the latter the positive goods and ills of the world to distribute them with a freedom and on a principle which it professed to draw from the former. It was agreeable, it was simple, but it was true neither to fact nor to philosophy; and it purchased its success by perverse assumptions which were not always harmless.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 4TH.

Ramsbothem, Assistant Surgeon W. B., Madras Medical Department, to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 4TH.

Prindergast, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Calicut.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd May.

Lieutenant R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Foot, is directed to join the General Depot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
4	John Bright (s)	Betham	Calcutta March 30.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Cochin April 26.
	Yarra	Teasdale	London Nov. 30.
	Great Australia	Smellie	Melbourne Feb. 10.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat May 3.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
4	Robinson Crusoe	Woodward	Calcutta.
	Asterid	Gardner	Calcutta via Cochin
	*Coringa (s)	Atkinson	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *John Bright*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Betham, and child.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Cochin.—Mr. G. Tucker; Mr. J. F. Brown; Lieutenant Medden; Mr. Mowbelly; Dr. Ramsbotham; Captain James; Mr. J. Lewis; Mr. W. Harper; Mr. Creptane; Mr. J. Fernandez; Mr. Hormusjee Ookerjee; Dr. Eustace; Mr. Nanabhoy Hurrydass; and 220 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. McClennan; Mr. B. F. Farnham; Mrs. Mahuffy; and 93 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Barque *Yarra*, from London.—On April 6th spoke the ship *Africa*, from Bombay to Liverpool in latitude 3-48 S., longitiude 66-39 East, 18 days, bound to Mauritius, making 16 in. of water per hour and wishing to be reported.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *City of Manchester*, M. Auld, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Gazelle*, Nacoda, bound to Persian Gulf.
Ship *Futtay Moombaruck*, Nacoda, to Rangoon.
Ship *Kate Gregory*, A. Walker, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *City of York*, J. Boyd, bound to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Gertrude*, for Havre.
Ship *Antario*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Not ready	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. offered—Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 4th May, 1864.

London.

Octavia—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 13 cases old Europe wearing apparels, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 79 chests olibanum, 177 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Rujubally Allyrozac; 19 packages coffee, 40½ cwt., 29 cases herabole, 68 cwt., 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Damoder Canjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee, Sands & Co.

Rowena—400 bags coffee, 600 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Liverpool.

Arracana—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pussoo Dewjee; 258 bales cotton, 885½ cwt., Woomersy Cuma.

Bosphorus—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Varesy Malljee.

Bulwark—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Wallace & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Roper Price & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Clarendon—88 bales cotton, 308 cwt., Chemundass Madewdass: 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., V. Dowlutroy; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Concordia—100 bales cotton, 355 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 68 bales hemp, 238 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Diadem—500 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Cursetjee Furdonjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 38 bales cotton, 114 cwt., J. Remtoola; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Pariaz Luckmedass.

East—100 bales jute, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 89 bales cotton, 311½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewala Sons & Co.

Edmond Graham—565 bundles coir yarn, 100 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Egeria—48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy.

Etna—200 bundles hemp, 175 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Fanny Forsyth—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.; 50 lbs. English tobacco, H. Daniell.

Gladstone—250 bundles linseed, 125 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Nebraz Chelaram.

Glenalva—49½ bales cotton, 173¼ cwt., Dhurumsy Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Thackersy; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Huzzareemull Goormutroy.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Sorabjee Jamasjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 200 bales hemp, 700 cwt., Lalldass Chubilldass.

King of Algeria—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.

Marian Moore—52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., G. Bulwant; 250 bales cotton 875 cwt., cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

May Queen—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 33 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 500 bundles surseeseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Montrose—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Killick, Nixon & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 825 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Ontario—172½ bales wool, 517½ cwt., Anundjee Samjee; 124 bales wool, 372 cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 169 bags linseed, 253½ cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Otago—16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Golabroy Thackersy; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Hurry Govind; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 3 bales wool, 9 cwt., Bharmull Sewjee.

Priam—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., James N. Wright & Co.

Princess Alexandra—160 bundles hemp, 140 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 600 bales cotton, 2,100 cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Robert Ritson—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Vullubdass Rowjee.

Sam Mendal—77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.

Tim Whiffler—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Doongersy Khatesy; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Vanguard—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.

Wm. Carvill—67 bales cotton, 234½ cwt., Suckaram Muncharam; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khutow Natha; 68 bales cotton, 238 cwt. Suckaram Muncharam; 104 bales cotton, 364 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Havre.

Gertrude—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Govindjee Pragjee & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	98
China	60 Do. do.	222

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	30 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	26 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	140 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	225 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	......	129 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	60 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 31,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	25p. ct. noml.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0½d.	,,
Sight	2s. 0¼d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-61 ,,	,,
Sight	,, 2-55 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3	months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.
6	Ditto	4	do.
12	Ditto	5	do.

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T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.	CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	2s.	1¼d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,, On demand	do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
On demand	2s.	0d.	,,
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months	10	per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do.	4	,, ,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,,	2s.	0½d.	do.
One ,, ,,	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9	do. do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6	do. do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	1¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¼d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5	,,
Do.	12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3	per cent.	per annum
Do.	,, 6 ,, ,,	5	,,	,,
Do.	,, 12 ,, ,,	6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 — 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4 months certain	4	do.
On do.	6 do.	5	do.
On do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1½d.	per rupee.
4 ,,	2s.	1 d.	,,
3 ,,	2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	2s.	0½d.	,,
1 ,,	2s.	0¼d.	,,
On Demand	2s.	0¼d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona,* MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

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THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.	
Princess of Wales and Queen	3	8
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Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

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BY JINGO!
WITH NINE ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY JOVE!!

Son front large est arme de cornes menacantes;
Tout son corps est couvert d'ecailles jaunissantes;
Ind mtable taureau, dragon impetueux,
Sa croupe se recourbe en replis tortueux.

RACINE (*Phedre*).

"LATET ANGUIS IN HERBA."

Registered under Act XX. of 1847.

PRICE.—*Rs. 2 per copy, prepaid to any part of India.*

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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POSTAL GUIDE (third edition, revised and enlarged, with Map,) containing the chief public Regulations of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Railway, Distribution of the Bengal Army, with other useful information much required by the Residents of Outstations in India. Compiled from available materials by F. J. JORDAN, Postmaster, Cawnpore.—Price in Stamps, Rs. 1¼.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST, corrected to 31st March. Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, do. Rs. 3¼.

THE ROYAL ARMY LIST for March. Rs. 1¼.

24 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR APRIL, will be published this evening. Contents: Alone! Sensational Writing, high and low.—On the way Home. Letter VII.—A question concerning Love.—The Red Lancers of Bundelkhund; Chap. XIII.—Highland Regiments; the 78th Highlanders.—The Autobiography of a Sepoy (concluded.)—Our Theatricals in India.—The powers that be.—The Bombay Board of Cencors: minutes of meetings in March.—Critical notice of Major Medley's Professional Papers on Indian Engineering.—Military Summary for February.—Home Politics and Literature for February.—Indian Retrospect for March.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for March

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☞ The *Miscellany* has now completed its Seventh Volume, all of which can be had at Rupees Eight per volume.

Those getleman who have not paid subscriptions for 1862 and 1863 are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, or we cannot promise any longer to retain their names in our subscription list.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

(By order of the Committee of Adjustment.)

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at the Officers' Mess Rooms, Fort George, the Effects of the late Major A. H. CURTIS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, consisting of a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, Guns, Rifles, Revolver and other Pistols, a few Articles of Jewellery, Blackwood Furniture, Violins in Cases, Military Appointment, Wearing Apparel, a set of Carriages, Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Books, a small quantity of Beer, Sherry, Whiskey, Champagne, Claret, &c. Also a small assortment of Fresh English Provision containing Jams, Jellies, Vegetable, Ox Tongues from the well known House of Cooper and Alves, Cooking Utensils, and great variety of other useful articles.

The Property will be on view from Saturday the 7th instant.

TERMS—CASH.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 5th May 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz.:—

Breakfast and Tea Sets, Glassware, Plated and Gold mounted Carriage Whips, samples of Buggy Lamps, &c., Alabaster and Chinese pattern Flower Vases, Oil Painting Pictures (Oval) in Gilt Frames, Parasols, three rich Persian Carpets, 17 by 7½—16½ by 7—16½ by 7 Size, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Coat Brushes, Locomotive Horses on Springs.

One large 6 Tune Music Box, with Drum and Bells.

14 Bales of Bussora Cotton.

1 Single Poled Hill Tent with Rowty, and necessary.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises Carved Furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Tables, Side Board, Camp Cot, Reclining and other Couches, Teapoys, Screens, Arms and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Hanging Argand Lamps, Dressing and Wash hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Cupboards, Presses, Dispense and Copper Cooking Utensils, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON," AS WELL AS THE GOODS CONTAINED IN IT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Village of Ergull, near Versava, on the Island of Salsette, all the Wares, appertaining to the Electric Telegraph purchased on the 28th December 1863, by Memon Abba Thara, at an Auction Sale as the highest bidder, and contained in the wreck of the late Ship *James Pilkington*, now lying in the creek at Versava. The Wares will be sold, as follows (by order of the Shareholders and on account and at the risk of the said Abba Thara):—

3,500 Telegraph Posts, or Long Pillars, made of Iron.
3,700 Telegraph Sockets, or Cast Iron Pipes, to be placed under ground.
700 Logs of Wood.
A quantity of Brackets, in separate numbers, as well as in cases.
A quantity of Iron Caps.
A quantity of Insulators.

All the above Wares to be put up for Auction without reserve.

Also, on account of the Shareholders, the wreck of ship *James Pilkington*, as it now lies in the Creek at Versava, together with the property belonging to it, such as Prows, Spars, Masts, Riggings, Iron Work, Wood Work, Planks, &c. Will be sold by Public Auction at the same Village new Iron Wares, and Diving Apparatus.

TERMS OF SALE.—Value in Cash to be received from the purchasers as the Lots are knocked down, which are to be delivered over at the same time, and Lots remaining undelivered will not be afterwards accounted or answered for.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new "Multum in Parvo" extra Broad Waggonette; will hold eight or more people; has curtains, and Seats which can be removed at pleasure for Carrying Kit, for sleeping or for invalids. Built expressly to order with highly seasoned Ash Wheels, and Pole; varnished with Mahogany body, to save painting; for use at outstations and up country roads where repairs cannot be effected. Makers "Pearce and Countze," 103 Long Acre. Recommended to Families, Sportsmen, and Travellers.

One powerful Grey Arab Horse, with light English-built Dennet and plated mounted Harness, complete.

Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.

1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c., made expressly to order.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

1000 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
700 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
A few Cases T. Red Goods.
A few Bales Twists.
Several Packages Hardware, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12 CONTRACT G. I. P. R.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms in Bombay for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12 contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

N. B.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Catalogues giving complete details will be distributed immediately, and may be obtained any day after Friday next on application to the undersigned.

And on THURSDAY, the 19th at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 5th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, such as Grey, Coloured and other Piece Goods, &c. &c.

100 Kegs of White Lead.
6 Tierces of Prime Beef.

By order of the Official Assignee and on account of Rustomjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.

10 Bags of Sandalwood.
1 Office Shighram for a Pair of Horses.

AT 1 P. M.

One large pure bred Scotch Stag Hound, 12 months old.

A handsome English-built Buggy, in good order, the property of a gentleman, no longer requiring it.

A strong Chesnut Pegue Pony, 7 off, carries a Lady or Child, no vice, perfectly sound.

A strong Bay Galloway, short in body, about 14 hands in height, and 3¼ years old, perfectly steady, and may be trained for Harness.

A Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14 in height, carries a Lady, quite sound, and perfectly free from vice.

An English-built Miniature Brougham, by Holman & Co., Long Acre, London, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, &c.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AT 2 P. M.

The fast sailing Yacht *Melley*, complete as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM COALS AT CARNAC BUNDER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT Co., will submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned—240 tons of Londonderry's Hartley, Steam Coals, just landed ex *Sattara*, from Sunderland and now lying, at Carnac Bunder.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of Ookerjee Fuckeerjee the Mortgagee, on account of Ghanchee Daood Doorwash, the Mortgager, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, built partly with chunam and planks and partly with stone walls, and covered with Tiles, situate lying and being out Ghogaree Molla or Poydowney Row without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, and by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground-rent under No 44 and 45, and containing by admeasurement 180½ square yards be the same little more or less, and bound as follows that is to say, on the East by the aforesaid Ghogaree Molla or Poydowney Row, on the West by a public Passage, on the North by the House of Ghogaree Hajee Cassim, and on the South by the House of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY the 9th, and TUESDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Porcelain and Glass Ware, &c., of JOHN. F. HUTCHINSON, Esquire, (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises Rich cut Glass ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Jugs, Ice Plates, Crystal Frosted Cut Dessert set, a rich and handsome Bohemian, Cut Green Glass Dessert service, Parian marble Centre Pieces, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dinner service for 48 persons, to be sold in 2 separate lots, a green and gilt Do. for 12, Handsome Mazarine Blue and gilt Dessert, and Tea sets, Green Breakfast Do, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Ice Pitcher, Cruet, Egg, Liqueur and Pickle stands, salvers, Bread Basket, Candlesticks, Handsome Centre Pieces, Flower Vase, sets of spoons and forks, Dessert knives and forks, two sets of superior Table Cutlery, China Brass Dish Covers, A first rate Double barrelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in Case, by "Williams and Powell," a five barrelled Revolver in Case, handsomely Carved Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture of best seasoned make, comprising Circular, Pier, Dining, Breakfast Card, and Writing Tables, Lady's Writing and work Do, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, and China Japaned Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, side Boards, Whatnot, Partition and Folding Screens, Celeret, Dumb Waiters, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Large four post Bedsteads, English Brussels Carpets, Bronze 1, and 3 light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, a first-rate Solid English Mahogany square Pianoforte by "Broadwood" made expressly to order for India, a Bagatelle Table, a correct going 15 day Clock, an Alarum Palanqueen Clock, two Iron Treasury Chests, a Medicine Chest, a Mordan's Patent Copying Press, several Stereoscopes and Telescopes by Troughton, Dolland and Jones, oil Paintings and Pictures, Bijouteries, Vases, Figures, and Table Ornaments, Valuable Books, Bundles of New Mattings, Choice Plants, Garden Seats, Ice Box, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A first rate Grey Arab Saddle Horse, a Cow and a Calf, a set of Single Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF LAMPS, FROM MESSRS. TUCKER & SON, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an extensive and valuable consignment of Lamps of the latest style from Messrs. Tucker & Son, the same consist of Hand, Camp, Japaned and Copper Lanterns, of various sizes and shapes, Lacquered and Gilt and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Fountain Reading Lamps, with Moons, Bronze and Gilt and German Silver do., Cambridge Reading Lamps, double Light Bronze and German Silver Punkah do., Hand Chamber Lamps, Japaned Night Lamps, Plated, Bronze and German Silver Hand Candlesticks, registered Indian Tent Lamps, Military do., Calun Lamps, Bracket Ring do., Bracket Solar do., 10 and 12 inch Bronze Hanging Solar Lamps, Bronze and Gilt 10 inch do., Bronze Double Light Billiard do., Bronzed and Gilt 3 and 6 Light Chandeliers, Plated and 4 Light Hanging Argand Lustres with Cut Centres and Drops, Plated Piano, Table and Chamber Candlesticks with shades, Plated and Bronze 3 and 5 Light Candelebras, Bronzed, Lacquered and Plated Indian Table Lamps, do., with Ruby, Opal, Opal and Green, White Opal Table Argand Lamps, Short Indian Table Argand Lamps, German Silver Plated Indian Table Argand Lamps, do., with Ruby and Opal Shafts, Cotton Wicks, Punkah Protectors, Chimnies, Cut and Plain Moons, Bottoms and Shades, Drops, Vases and Ornaments, for Argand Lustres, &c. &c.

SALE OF HUTTENS AGRA ZILLA COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Green, on account of the concerned, 25 candies of Huttens Agra Zilla Cotton.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of E. S. DAWES, Esq.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7, CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7, Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almiras, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th May 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

hairman.

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Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.

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Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
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William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

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Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay	Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong	Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai	Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

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Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property insured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

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JOHN N. BULLEN, Esq.	ALEX. WALKER, Esq.

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Local Director at Allahabad—CECIL STEPHENSON, Esq.

Auditors.

HARRY INGLIS LEE, Esq. N. S. SWEEDLAND, Esq.

Physician—ALEXANDER WEBB, Esq., M. D.

Treasurers.	*Solicitors.*
BANK OF BENGAL.	MESSRS. FRITH & SANDES

Agents and Secretaries—MESSRS. BRADDON and Co.

Madras Agents.	*Bombay Agents.*
MESSRS. BAINBRIDGE & Co.	MESSRS. LECKIE & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

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T. F. GRAY, Esq.	ANDREW HAY, Esq.

F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half-yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May, 1857	10,000	420	199 8 0	220 8 0
30	,,	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	,,	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	,,	10,000	1030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables fo assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies, however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advances and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of person, assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose ives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium, whereas Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policyholder. The appointment of sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12.—All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under* Co.'s Rs. 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with Participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, April 1860.

Holloway's Pills.—Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.—Why do some die and some recover from fever? This momentous question admits of an easy answer—because some are possessed of sufficient vital energy to cast out the fever-breeding poison. This natural operation is admirably imitated by Holloway's purifying Pills, which at once eradicate all morbid matters from the blood, and so arouse the nervous system that no function can be ill-performed, and no disease of any kind can keep its hold upon the body, or depress the wholesome activity of the brain. Under the benign and cleansing influence of these incomparable Prils, the most obscure and difficult diseases are in a short time brought to a successful termination when death seemed inevitable.

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